



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1920-1921.

SINCE the publication of the last Annual Report the Council have held 18 Meetings.
The following Boards and Committees appointed by the Council have met and reported from time to time on the matters referred to them :—

Annual Conferences in Provinces Committee.	Finance and House Committee.
Annual Dinner Committee.	London Building Acts Committee.
Architects' Welcome Club Committee.	Office of Works Committee.
Board of Architectural Education.	Royal Gold Medal Committee.
Building Industries Consultative Board.	Selection and General Purposes Committee.
Civic Survey Exhibition Joint Committee.	Sessional Papers Committee.
Classes of Membership Committee.	Staff Committee.
Competitions Committee.	Stoppage of Building Committee.
Conditions of Contract Committee.	Town-Planning Committee.
Contributory Housing Scheme Committee.	Unification Committee and Sub-Committee.
Fellowship Drawings Committee.	

Particulars of the work of these Boards and Committees are embodied in this Report.

Obituary. The losses by death have been as follows :—

FELLOWS.		
Aldwinckle : Thomas William.	Hardisty : William Cecil.	Moore : Temple Lushington.
Butler : John Dixon.	Hare : Henry Thomas.	Pratt : Hampden William.
Clifton : William Edward.	Mitchell-Withers : John Bright-	Rickards : Edwin Alfred.
Conder : Josiah.	more.	Sedding : Edmund Harold.
Cooper : William.		Smith : Joseph.
ASSOCIATES.		
Aldwinckle : Thomas Wilson.	Dods : Robert Smith.	Lacey : Albert Edward.
Blackbourn : Henry.	Johnson : John.	Owen : George Burgoyne.
		Webster : James.
LICENTIATES.		
Burke : Edmund.	Gorman : James.	Richardson : James.
Cameron : Robert Macfarlane.	Kirk : Charles James.	Strong : James.
Chambers : Frederick.	Leggett : Melville Charles Marion.	Thomson : James.
Dyer : Cyril Hamilton.	Martin : F. W.	Wall : John Henry.
	Parkin : Robert Arthur.	Williams : John Close.
RETIRED FELLOWS.		
Banks : Thomas Lewis.	Kirby : Edmund.	Lynam : Charles.
Hill, Arthur.	Ledingham : James.	Watson : Thomas Lennox.
HONORARY ASSOCIATES.		
Moulton : Lord, P.C., K.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.	Richmond : Sir William, K.C.B., R.A.	
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.		
Cuypers : Dr. Pierre Joseph	Lasteyrie : Comte Robert de	Pascal : Jean Louis (Paris).
Hubert (Amsterdam).	(Paris).	

In addition to these losses the Council have to record the death of 1 Associate and 5 Students who fell in the war. Particulars of these are given on a later page of this Report.

Membership. The following table shows the subscribing Membership and Licentiate-ship of the Royal Institute compared with the preceding five years :—

	Fellows.	Associates.	Hon. Associates.	Licentiates.	Total.
1916	852	1,679	52	1,919	4,502
1917	842	1,656	48	1,890	4,436
1918	838	1,631	45	1,882	4,396
1919	834	1,720	46	1,836	4,436
1920	863	1,773	44	1,715	4,395
1921	969	2,032	45	1,537	4,583

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 138 Fellows and 320 Associates have been elected, as against 56 Fellows and 168 Associates in the previous year. 105 Licentiates have passed the Examination qualifying for election to the Fellowship and have been duly elected as Fellows.

The Allied Societies.

The membership of the Allied Societies, as shown in the last issue of the *KALENDAR*, now reaches a total of 3,254, including Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute. The membership of the Architectural Association is now 1,489, including Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute.

The Examinations.

During the year 309 candidates for the Probationership have furnished the Council with satisfactory evidence of their attainments and have been registered as Probationers. The Intermediate and Final Examinations have been held once only during the official year—viz., in June 1920. The following table giving the results of the Examinations shows that 28 Students have been added to the Register during the year, and that 5 candidates have passed the Final or Special Examinations qualifying for Associateship :—

	Exempted.	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION	19	13	9	4
FINAL AND SPECIAL EXAMINATION	—	15	5	10

In addition, 108 candidates have passed the Special War Examination, and of these 98 have been elected as Associates, and 25 candidates have been exempted from the Final Examination and have qualified for Associateship.

The Statutory Examination qualifying for District Surveyor in London was not held in the year 1920.

The Council tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Honorary Examiners for their services.

Arbitrators.

During the year the President has appointed the following members to act as Arbitrators in connection with building disputes :—

Major Harry Barnes, M.P. [F.]	Sir Banister Fletcher [F.]	Mr. T. Taliesin Rees [F.]
Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross [F.]	Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle [A.]	Mr. Paul Waterhouse [F.]
Mr. Horace Cubitt [A.]	Mr. George Hubbard [F.]	Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.]

Assessors.

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the President has appointed the following Assessors :—

Portsmouth War Memorial—Mr. Paul Waterhouse, F.S.A. [F.]
Blackpool War Memorial—Dr. Percy S. Worthington [F.]
Dundee War Memorial—Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A. [F.]

President's Portrait.

The portrait of the President is being painted by Sir Arthur S. Cope, R.A. [Hon. A.].

Grants.

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants :—

Architectural Association	£100	British School at Rome	£50
Architects' Benevolent Society	100	British Engineering Standards Association	5
Architectural Association Endowment Fund	125	Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies	20
		Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund	105

Royal Gold Medal.

The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture for 1920 was awarded to Monsieur Charles Louis Girault, *Hon. Corresponding Member*. The Medal will be presented to Monsieur Girault on the occasion of the Annual Dinner of the Royal Institute, when he has expressed his intention of attending to receive it in person.

This year the Medal is to be awarded to Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A. [F.], in recognition of the merit of his executed work. His Majesty has graciously signified his approval of the award.

Appointments. During the Session the Council have made the following appointments of members to represent the Royal Institute on the various bodies or for the purposes indicated :—

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER REGULATIONS—Messrs. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.] and H. Austen Hall [F].
 INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY—Major Harry Barnes, M.P. [F.], Messrs. A. W. S. Cross [F.], James S. Gibson [F.], and George Hubbard [F.].
 COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE A SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [F.].
 DEPUTATION TO MINISTER OF HEALTH ON ARCHITECTS' FEES FOR HOUSING SCHEMES—Mr. John W. Simpson, *President*, Professor S. D. Adshead [F.], Major Harry Barnes, M.P. [F.], Messrs. A. W. S. Cross [F.], Horace Cubitt [A.], James S. Gibson [F.], Arthur Keen [F.], and Herbert A. Welch [A.].
 CONJOINT BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.].
 COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL—Mr. E. Percy Hinde [F.].
 ROYAL COMMISSION ON FIRE LOSSES—Mr. Digby L. Solomon [A.].
 UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE—Messrs. Arthur Keen [F.] and Paul Waterhouse [F.].
 ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE 32ND CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION—Folkestone, June 1921—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.].
 BUILDING INDUSTRIES CONSULTATIVE BOARD—Mr. Delissa Joseph [F.], in place of the late Mr. H. T. Hare [F.].
 NATIONAL SCHEME OF APPRENTICESHIP IN THE PLUMBING TRADE—Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.].

Sessional Papers. The following papers have been read since the issue of the last Annual Report :—

"The Library and Collections of the Royal Institute of British Architects," by the Librarian, Mr. Rudolf Dircks (read 15th November).
 "Saracenic Architecture in Egypt and Palestine," by Mr. Martin S. Briggs [F.] (read 13th December).
 "The Improvement of London," by Mr. Thos. E. Colcutt, *Royal Gold Medallist, Past President* (read 16th December).
 "Praeneste: A Study for its Restoration," by Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw [A.], Croce di Guerra, Rome Scholar (read 17th January 1921).
 "The Cunard Building," by Mr. W. E. Willink, M.A. Cantab. [F.] (read 14th February).
 "Further Evidence for Dynamic Symmetry in Ancient Architecture," by Mr. Jay Hambidge (arranged jointly with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and read 1st March).
 "Architectural Impressions of a Recent Tour in Mesopotamia," by Mr. Edward Warren, F.S.A. [F.] (read 2nd March).
 "Cottage Hospitals," by Mr. H. Percy Adams [F.] (read 14th March).
 "The Land Settlement Building Work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries," by Sir Lawrence Weaver, K.B.E. [Hon. A.] (read 4th April).
 "Utility of Research on Building Materials," by Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A. Cantab. [F.] (read 18th April).
 "Cinema Designs," by Mr. Robert Atkinson (to be read on the 23rd May).

The R.I.B.A. Record of Honour and War Memorial. According to the Royal Institute records 79 Fellows, 552 Associates, 339 Licentiates, and 325 Students served with the Forces during the War. Members whose names have not been received are asked to send them to the Secretary. The following is a further list of Members, Licentiates and Students who have fallen :—

ASSOCIATE.			
PIERCE: ARTHUR PATRICK HECTOR	New Zealand Expeditionary Force		Died in October 1918.
STUDENTS.			
COLLINS: SYDNEY T.			Died of wounds.
FOSTER: LEONARD	Lieut., West Yorkshire Regt.		Died of wounds.
JONES: A. D.	Corporal, Royal Engineers		Died in December 1919.
KAY: ALBERT			Killed in action.
STEPHENS: WILLIAM LESLIE	Lieut., Royal Engineers		Killed in action.

A competition was held for the design of the Memorial Tablet, limited to Members, Licentiates, Students and Probationers who had served in the Forces. The President acted as Assessor at the request of the Council. The author of the design placed first is Mr. Trenwith Wills [A.]. The tablet will be placed in the selected position at an early date. Members and others are earnestly requested to send to the Secretary without loss of time the names of any Members, Licentiates, Students and Probationers who fell in the War and whose names have not yet appeared in the lists published in the JOURNAL.

The R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships. The Deed of Award of the various Prizes and Studentships was presented to the Royal Institute at the General Meeting on the 17th January 1921. At the Presentation of Prizes on the 31st January an Address to Students was delivered by the President, and a criticism of the work submitted was read by Mr. H. P. Burke Downing [F.]. An Exhibition of the Drawings was held from the 18th January to the 7th February in the Royal Institute Galleries, and was visited by some 700 persons. A selection of the Prize Drawings is now being sent the round of the Allied Societies.

**The Henry
Jarvis
Studentships.**

The Council offered to the Recognised Schools of Architecture a number of Scholarships of £50 a year each to be awarded to ex-Service Students. The following is a list of the Schools and the Students to whom awards have been made :—

The Architectural Association, London	{ Mr. S. C. Kirby. Mr. F. S. Read.
The Cardiff Technical College	{ Mr. J. S. Broadbent. Mr. E. C. R. Page.
University of Liverpool	{ Mr. Edwin Williams. Mr. J. H. Forshaw.
Leeds School of Art	{ Mr. Cyril Sunderland. Mr. R. A. Cordingley.
Victoria University, Manchester	{ Mr. C. B. J. Fahy. Mr. L. L. T. Slood.
University of London	{ Mr. William McCrea.
Glasgow School of Architecture	

The Henry Jarvis Scholarship of £50 tenable at the Architectural Association was awarded to Mr. S. G. Bulstrode.

The Henry Jarvis Studentship tenable at the British School at Rome was not awarded.

Architectural Education. The Report of the Board of Architectural Education contains detailed evidence of the steady development throughout the Empire of the system of training which has been laid down by the Board. The scheme for the award of "Archibald Dawnay Studentships," which has been drafted by the Board, will, it is hoped, do much to encourage the study of scientific construction in the Schools. The "Ex-Service Studentships" which are now being awarded in "the Recognised Schools" are an earnest of the Council's desire to do everything in their power to assist those whose architectural training has been to some extent handicapped by their services and sacrifices during the war.

Architects in the Provinces. The steady development of our organisation in the provinces has been a very satisfactory feature of the year's work. The draft charter of the Incorporation of Scottish Architects has received the Council's approval; the South Wales Institute of Architects has energetically pursued its policy of founding local branches in the chief centres of its province; proposals are being discussed for the formation of strong new Allied Societies—one in East Anglia covering the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and the other in the counties of Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire; the Northamptonshire Association of Architects is contemplating an extension of its province to neighbouring counties, and it is hoped that the present Bristol Society of Architects may be strengthened by an agreement with the Gloucestershire Association.

In pursuit of its policy of keeping the closest possible touch with the provinces important steps have been taken during the Session. The President has personally visited the Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and South Wales Societies. It has been arranged that meetings of the Presidents of the Allied Societies shall be held three times a year at the Royal Institute; that annual R.I.B.A. Conferences shall be held in important provincial centres; and that each year one of the candidates nominated by the Council for the Vice-Presidency shall be a provincial member. The first of the provincial conferences will be held in Liverpool from Thursday to Saturday, 23rd to 25th June. A Committee, consisting of the Presidents of the Allied Societies on the Council, is arranging the programme and the Liverpool Society of Architects has offered the most generous hospitality and assistance to the Conference.

The Code of Professional Conduct and Practice. In the current issue of the KALENDAR the new Code of Professional Conduct and Practice has been published for the guidance of members and of the public generally. It has already proved its usefulness in several cases that have arisen.

Competitions. During the past year the Competitions Committee has had an exceptionally heavy burden of work thrown upon it by the promotion of a large number of Competitions, chiefly for the design of War Memorials, in which those responsible have often ignored the R.I.B.A. Regulations. The Council desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to the members of the Committee, and in particular to its Hon. Secretary, Mr. Herbert A. Welch, for their arduous and successful efforts in dealing with these Competitions.

The Conditions of Contract. The action of the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers in repudiating the "agreed Form of Contract" and issuing, without consultation with the Royal Institute, the so-called "National Building Code," has been the cause of certain difficulties during the course of the year. The Royal Institute has now invited the Surveyors' Institution, the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers, and the Society of Architects to a conference on the general question of conditions of contract. It is hoped that a frank discussion of this difficult subject will result in an equitable solution being found.

Architecture and the General Public. The Council desire to call the special attention of members to the very interesting programme of public lectures which has been arranged by the Literature Standing Committee. These lectures are open to the general public and members can contribute greatly to the success of the series by inviting their personal friends to attend them.

The National Housing Scheme. The Council have watched with anxiety the slow and difficult progress of the National Housing Scheme. They felt from the outset, and they have more than once clearly stated their opinion, that unless the resources of professional knowledge and business ability were given the fullest scope in the planning and administration of the scheme it would fall far short of the success anticipated by the Minister of Health. The result of two years' experience has only confirmed them in their opinion.

The Scale of Fees for Housing Work. During the whole of the Session negotiations have been carried on with the Ministry of Health in connection with the Scale of Fees for Housing Work. The Council regret that the Ministry have so far failed to realise the importance of settling this matter promptly on equitable terms.

Major Barnes, M.P. The Council again desire to call the attention of members to the valuable services which have been rendered both to the Royal Institute and to the profession generally by their colleague, Major Harry Barnes, M.P. His parliamentary duties have made it impossible for him to make frequent attendances at Council and Committee meetings, but his presence in the House of Commons has been invaluable to the profession.

The Architects' and Surveyors' Assistants' Professional Union. The Council have received from the Assistants' Welfare Committee a number of proposals which have been formulated in the interests of assistants. They have not up to the present seen their way to adopt the scale of minimum salaries suggested, but they are giving sympathetic attention to the other proposals submitted to them.

The Annual Dinner. After an interval of seven years the series of Annual Dinners has been resumed, and the 1921 dinner will take place on Wednesday, May 11th, at the Princes' Restaurant. It is hoped that there will be a large and representative gathering of members at the dinner to do honour to our guests.

Peace Day Garden Party. The Garden Party in the Zoological Gardens was so complete a success last year that it has been decided to arrange a similar function on June 28th, of which particulars will be sent out in the near future.

Unification and Registration. The representative Committee which has been considering the question of the Unification and Registration of the profession has been at work during the whole of the past session. A draft Report has been unanimously adopted by the Sub-Committee, and, after consideration by the Councils of the constituent bodies, it will be submitted to a meeting of the main Committee on 12th May.

Annual Exhibition of Architecture. It has been decided to organise an Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Architecture which will be held in the Royal Institute Galleries. A joint Committee, representing the Art, Literature, Practice, and Science Committees, and the Council, has been charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements. The first of these Exhibitions will be held in the coming winter, and detailed information will be published at an early date.

The Improvement of Street Architecture. In the Report of the Art Standing Committee members will find particulars of the scheme for the improvement of Street Architecture which has been adopted during the current session. It is hoped that we shall secure the co-operation of the London County Council and of the Corporation of the City of London in carrying out this scheme, which should in course of time exercise a stimulating influence on the public interest in architecture.

The Building Industries Consultative Board. An interim Report on the work of this Board since its foundation is published in the present issue of the JOURNAL for the information of members.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The Board have held 9 meetings since the issue of the last Report. Mr. Paul Waterhouse has acted as Chairman, Mr. Walter Cave and Mr. Maurice E. Webb as Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. W. G. Newton as Hon. Secretary.

Committees.—The following Committees of the Board have been appointed :—Committee of Teachers, Examinations Committee, Testimonies of Study Committee, Exemptions Committee, Examinations in India Committee, and Herbert Baker Scholarship Committee.

Problems in Design.—155 Problems have been received and 108 approved.

Constitution of the Board.—The Report on the future Constitution of the Board has been approved in principle by the Council, but no action can be taken until new By-laws are drafted.

Heads of "Recognised" Schools.—The Board have urged that Heads of "Recognised" Schools shall be Practising Architects, and the Council have been in communication with the Schools on this point.

Cardiff.—The Technical College, Cardiff, has been added to the list of Schools recognised for exemption from the Intermediate Examination.

Overseas Examinations.—Arrangements are in progress by which all the Allied Societies Overseas will conduct the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

*Exemption from Final Examination.**—Exemption from the Final Examination has been granted to the Schools which conduct a five years' Diploma or Degree Course. The Architectural Association, London, and Liverpool University have now been "recognised" for such exemption.

Payment of Examiners.—A revision of the scheme for the Payment of Examiners is under consideration.

Presentation of Address to Mr. Lewis Solomon.—Mr. Waterhouse, on behalf of the Board, presented a framed Testimonial to Mr. Lewis Solomon, embodying the appreciation of the Board for the services rendered by Mr. Solomon for many years past.

Examinations in India.—The question of Architectural Education and Examination in India is being considered by the Board.

Proposed School of Architecture, Cairo.—With the approval of H.H. the Sultan, suggestions have been made for the foundation of a School of Architecture, Cairo, and the Board have the matter under consideration.

Prizes and Studentships.—The Board appointed Sub-Committees to judge the various designs and drawings submitted for the Institute and other Prizes, and reported thereon to the Council.

The Examinations.—The Board have conducted the Intermediate, Final and Special Examinations and the results as reported to the Council have been published.

Special War Examination and Special War Exemption.—The Special War Examination has been held twice in London and once in Toronto ; 125 candidates presented themselves, of whom 108 passed. Of the Students who have availed themselves of the Special War Exemption from the Final Examination, 177 have been elected Associates.

* With the exception of the Examination in Professional Practice, and provided that in judging all designs submitted for the Diploma or Degree there be two External Examiners, approved by the Council, with power of veto.

REPORT OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

Six meetings of the Art Standing Committee have been held since the issue of the last Annual Report. The following officers were elected to serve during the Session :—Chairman, Mr. Walter Cave ; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Walter Tapper ; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. A. Forsyth and Mr. Maurice E. Webb.

The following subjects have been under discussion :—

Clifford's Inn.—The Committee's attention having been drawn to the fact that Clifford's Inn was up for sale, a letter was addressed to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, offering co-operation in any action that the Society might see their way to take in order to preserve these interesting old buildings.

Annual Exhibition in Architecture.—At the request of the President, the Committee have given careful consideration to the proposal to hold an Annual Exhibition in Architecture during the winter months and have prepared a preliminary scheme and an estimate of cost for the consideration of the Council.

Visits to Buildings of Interest.—The Committee decided to organise a series of visits to buildings of interest in London and the neighbourhood. The first of these was held on the 5th of March, when, by the kind permission of H.M. Office of Works, a party of 38 members visited Westminster Hall to view the work of repair to the roof which is now in progress. Preceding the inspection, Sir Frank Baines gave a very interesting lecture on the history of the roof and the methods that are being adopted to preserve as far as possible its original character and to arrest extensive decay. The Committee have now under consideration visits to the London County Hall, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Port of London Authority New Offices, and a further announcement will be made in the JOURNAL in due course.

Nicholas Hawksmoor's Tomb in Shenley Churchyard.—The Committee have had their attention drawn to the state of disrepair into which this tomb has fallen. The tomb has been inspected, and the Council have been recommended to carry out certain urgent repairs and to place in the church a fitting record of the life and work of this distinguished architect.

Medal for Best Street Frontage.—At the request of the Council the Committee are getting into touch with the London County Council and the City Corporation with a view to the sympathetic co-operation of these bodies in a scheme for encouraging excellence of design in Street Architecture by the award of an Annual Bronze Medal for the best Street Frontage.

Sessional Papers.—Suggestions for Sessional Papers have been forwarded to the Sessional Papers Committee.

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Eight meetings of the Committee have been held since the issue of the last report. The following officers were elected to serve during the session : Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, Chairman ; Mr. C. Harrison Townsend, Vice-Chairman ; Mr. Louis Ambler and Mr. J. Alan Slater, Hon. Secretaries.

In the early part of the Session, in order to arouse a more general interest in architecture on the part of the public, the Committee were accorded permission by the Council to arrange a series of lectures, both of a popular and technical character. The Committee were successful in arranging a series of six lectures to be given in the large gallery of the Institute during April, May and June by the following gentlemen :

Thursday, April 28th	..	Mr. A. Clutton Brock.	Chairman : Mr. John W. Simpson, President.
.. May 5th	..	Mr. F. C. Eden, M.A.	Chairman : Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A.
.. May 19th	..	Mr. Roger Fry.	Chairman :
.. May 26th	..	Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.A.	Chairman :
.. June 2nd	..	Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, M.A.	Chairman : Mr. Ernest Newton, C.B.E., R.A.
.. June 9th	..	Mr. Goodhart Rendel.	Chairman :

The arrangements for the Technical Lectures were not completed by the end of the Session, but it is hoped that they may be given during the autumn.

The Committee having realised for some years that the present accommodation for books and drawings was becoming wholly inadequate for the purposes of the Library, appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the matter. The Committee devoted a great deal of time to the consideration of making use of the further space available in the present rooms of the Library, but arrived at the conclusion that any such readjustment would only be piecemeal and would not provide for the full requirements of the Library or for its natural growth. It was, therefore, decided to recommend that the Library should be transferred to the galleries on the ground floor, and structural alterations made in the present Library in order to adapt it for the purposes of a meeting room. The recommendations were forwarded to the Council and are at present under consideration.

The Committee also made recommendations with regard to protection from fire, which the Council adopted.

The Committee, at the request of the Council, have also made recommendations with regard to alterations in the Library Rules, and the wording of the Travelling Students' Card.

Suggestions as to readers of papers for next Session were also submitted to the Council.

The Committee considered that it would be useful to members of the Institute if the plates published in the professional journals were classified according to subject and preserved in separate portfolios. This arrangement has been in operation since the beginning of the year.

At the suggestion of the President the question of the practicability of making loans of duplicate copies of books to the Allied Societies was considered. In view, however, of the small number of duplicate copies available and the large number of books which would be required for distribution the Committee regret that they were unable to make any useful recommendation in the matter at the present time.

The Committee are indebted to Sir Lawrence Weaver for the presentation of the very rare 1567 edition of Philibert de L'Orme's *Le Premier Tome de L'Architecture* and to Mr. F. R. Hiorns for the 1568 Edition of Jean Bullant's *Reigles generale d'architecture des cinq manieres de colonnes*, and J. Gilbert's *Fragments towards the history of Stained glass and the sister arts of the Middle Ages*, containing Wm. Burges's autograph. And to Mr. C. H. Löhr for a copy of Desgodetz's *Les Edifices Antiques de Rome*, which formerly was in the Library of Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose. Mr. T. E. Collett presented Huvé's *Sculptures of Chartres Cathedral*, in six volumes, an interesting gift, which is reviewed by Professor Derwent Wood, R.A. in the Institute JOURNAL.

Amongst the presentations of drawings and photographs the Committee would like to mention four water-colour drawings by Augustus Charles Pugin, and seven drawings by the late Mr. J. D. Crace, presented by Mrs. Crace; eight drawings attributed to Bernasconi presented by Mr. Reginald St. A. Roumieu; fourteen photographs of old prints of Westminster Abbey presented by Mr. Hurst Seager; and a drawing of Warwick College, 1485, since demolished, presented by Mr. F. Holyoake Moore.

On the recommendation of the Committee the Council have purchased a portrait in oils of Augustus Charles Pugin painted by James Green, R.A.

The Committee have to report with great regret the resignation through ill-health of Mr. W. Grant Keith, the Assistant Librarian. To fill the position caused by Mr. Keith's retirement the Council appointed Mr. W. P. Steel, a Student of the Institute who has had previous experience of work in the Institute Library.

The following is the Librarian's Report to the Committee:

During the twelve months ending 31st March of the present year 141 volumes and 51 pamphlets have been added to the Library, exclusive of periodicals, reports and transactions of Societies, and parts of works issued in serial form.

The number of works presented was 19 volumes and 33 pamphlets.

Works purchased numbered 122 volumes and 18 pamphlets, of which 37 volumes were added to the Loan Library.

The attendance of readers in the Reference Library numbered 7,063.

The number of books issued on loan was 2,690.

The number of tickets issued for admission to the Library, other than to members of the Institute or to Students and Probationers, was 152.

The number of books issued through the post was 221.

Among the books presented or purchased during the year may be mentioned: Bennett and others *The Art of E. A. Rickards*, Baum's *Baukunst und Dekorative Plastik du Fruhrenaissance in Italien*, Bell's *The Great Fire of London*, Bilson's *St. Mary's Church, Beverley*, Blomfield's *The Tangled Skein*; *Art in England 1800-1920*, Bolton's *Sir John Soane Museum*, Bullock's *Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church*, Biagi's *La Renaissance en Italie*, Burlington Fine Arts Club *Catalogue of Early Pictures and Drawings of London, with some Contemporary Furniture*; Contet and Vacquier's *Les vieux hotels de Paris, 11th and 12th Series*; Cole's *Perspective*, Dimier's *Hellenistic Sculpture*, Gromort's *Choix d'éléments d'Architecture Classique*, Gusman's *L'Art décoratif de Rome, Vol. 3*; Guérinet's *L'Architecture aux Salons*, Guilmar's *Maitres Ornamistes*, Havell's *Handbook of Indian Art*, Howard and Crossley's *Church Woodwork*, Hodges and Gibson's *Hexham and its Abbey*, Jéquier's *Les temples Memphites et Thebains*, Licht's *Architektur der XX Jahrhunderts*, Le Conteur's *Ancient Glass in Winchester*, Martin's *L'Art Gothique en France*, Martin's *L'Art Roman en France*, Mebes' *Um 1800 Architektur und Handwerk*, Pricke's *Practical Perspective, 1692*; Polley's *Spanish Architecture and Ornament*, Stratton's *English Interiors*, Stanford White's *Sketches and Designs*, Vallance's *Old Crosses and Lychgates*, Stevens' *Hospitals*, Stobart's *The Grandeur that was Rome*, Ferrari's *La Tomba nell'Arte Italiana*, Canevali's *Valle Canonica*, St. John Hope's *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*, and Ricci's *Bibiena*.

REPORT OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee have held 15 meetings since the publication of the last Annual Report; the average attendance of members per meeting has been 11. The officers of the Committee are:—Chairman, Mr. Alfred W. S. Cross; Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Slater; Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Horace Cubitt and Mr. K. Gammell.

The wide influence of the Institute is exemplified in the fact that, among the enquiries as to professional practice recently dealt with by the Committee, one came from China and another from East Africa.

Sub-Committees.—During the latter part of the Session, in order to cope with the greatly increased amount of work, it was found necessary to form two Sub-Committees:—(1) a "Housing" Sub-Committee, of which Mr. Sydney Perks is Chairman and Mr. K. Gammell Hon. Secretary, and (2) a "Charges and Contracts" Sub-Committee, of which Mr. W. Henry White is Chairman and Mr. W. Gillbee Scott Hon. Secretary.

Matters Relating to Housing.—A very large proportion of the time of the Committee has been occupied in dealing with questions from members as to housing work, and the fees payable for the same. The Committee regret that, in several cases that were brought to their notice, it was evident that local authorities were trying to make arrangements with architects on a basis of fees less than the scale agreed between the Institute and the Ministry of Health. The Committee consider that in any such case the architect concerned should not accept less satisfactory terms of remuneration without first communicating with the Institute and obtaining its decision. This has been done by several architects during the past twelve months. One case in which there has been a very serious undercutting of the housing scale, in response to a newspaper advertisement by a local authority, has been reported to the Council recommending action under the By-law dealing with professional conduct.

As a result of several complaints by members, the Committee have recommended the Council to endeavour to obtain an increase in the scale of fees payable for road and sewer work, but no success in this direction has yet been achieved. The Committee, however, are gratified to note that their action last year in drawing the attention of the Council to the inadequacy of the scale for housing work on scattered sites in rural districts has resulted in a special increase in the scale in respect of work thus situated.

The Committee have recommended that public attention shall be drawn to the work of architects in regard to housing by the inclusion of a "Housing" paper as one of the Sessional papers for the ensuing Session.

Office of Works and Housing.—The Committee have had cases before them where the position of architects has appeared to be adversely affected by the action of the Office of Works, and these cases have been brought to the notice of the Council with a view to investigation.

R.I.B.A. Certificate Book.—The Committee have been instructed by the Council to prepare a Certi-

ificate Book to be issued by the Institute for use by architects. The question of the form of certificate to be adopted has been carefully considered by a Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose, and it is anticipated that the book will shortly be ready for publication.

Copyright of Plans.—The Committee have dealt with several complaints from architects as to infringement of copyright, and, in one of these cases, which appeared to be of a typical nature, the Committee obtained counsel's opinion, which was published for the general information of members in the JOURNAL dated the 19th March 1920.

Form of Appointment of Arbitrator.—On the suggestion of the President, the Committee have considered the form in use by the President for the time being of the R.I.B.A. in connection with the appointment of an arbitrator. The Committee have recommended that where solicitors are engaged the form used shall be so worded as to involve an undertaking on their part to take up the arbitrator's award and pay his fees, in the event of the default of the parties to the arbitration.

Fees for a War Memorial.—Among the cases that the Committee have considered is one in which an architect had designed a small war memorial costing less than £100, and his clients contended that, in accordance with the Institute's Scale of Charges, his fee for the work should be calculated on a percentage basis. The Committee were able to point to Clause 3 of the Scale as being specially applicable to work of this nature.

R.I.B.A. Annual Exhibition of Architecture.—The Committee have recommended the Council that, with a view to the proposed Annual Exhibition being fully representative of architecture in all its aspects, the four Standing Committees of the Institute should be equally represented on the Committee responsible for the organisation of the Exhibition.

Professional Conduct.—The Committee have considered several cases in which complaints as to professional conduct have been made by one architect against another. When an architect complained of is a Member or Licentiate of the Institute, the Committee investigate the circumstances, and, if necessary, recommend the Council as to the action to be taken, but in no case do they act on *ex parte* statements.

Architects' Charges.—The Committee have been instrumental through their Chairman in upholding the Institute Scale of Charges before the War Losses Commission. The particulars of this case, together with the decision of the Commission, were published for the information of members in the JOURNAL for 22nd January 1921.

Conditions of Appointment of Architects.—In several of the cases on which the Committee's advice has been asked it has been found that the position of the architect has been prejudiced owing to the questionable legality of the original appointment. Members appointed as architects by public authorities, or other corporate bodies, should insist on the appointment being made under seal. Also if members desire to make sure that they will be paid in accordance with the Scale of Charges they should see that the Scale is incorporated in the contract of engagement that they make with their employer, whether corporate body or private client. The Committee feel very strongly that a large proportion of members are not as businesslike as they should be, in their own interests, in regard to these matters.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Since the date of the last Annual Report of the Science Standing Committee the number of meetings held has been 10 (including April). The average attendance at each meeting was 7.75. The officers were elected as follows :—Alan E. Munby, M.A., Chairman ; H. D. Searles-Wood, Vice-Chairman ; J. Ernest Franck and Henry A. Saul, Hon. Secretaries.

Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies.—The Committee have had under consideration a letter from Professor W. W. Watts, dated the 6th April 1920, of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, Burlington House. This letter pointed out the necessity for the establishment of continuous research, the closer co-operation between the Services and all scientific Institutions throughout the country, and

facilities for the mobilisation of a scientific staff in the most efficient manner. The Committee suggested to the Council that the object Professor W. W. Watts desires to attain will be best achieved by arousing a national interest in science as a fundamental part of a general education and as applied to the needs of industry. At the same time it is realised that war involves special problems which should be studied by scientific experts acting in concert.

Research Work.—It will have been noticed that the Research Committee, which was a Committee of Council, no longer appears in the KALENDAR. The Council considered the Research Committee unnecessary and that the Science Committee could do its work, but amongst the former Committee's activities Research on the Atmospheric Corrosion of Non-ferrous Metals has developed, and with the assistance of the Institute of Metals and the Industrial Research Department, aided by subscriptions from a number of important trade associations, a whole-time trained scientist has now been appointed and is beginning experimental work on this subject in London. The annual outlay provided for is some £800 a year. The Institute members of the Committee controlling this research include its chairman, and it is the intention to prosecute investigations into the tarnishing of builder's iron-mongery and other metal fittings on the lines of the valuable work already done on marine corrosion of condenser tubes. This work will take some years, but interim reports will, it is hoped, be published.

The Research Committee likewise made investigations into the manufacture of glass suitable for pavement lights. Specimens made three years ago in this country have been tested for such period in London and by the side of the material usually employed for this purpose. The results of the trial show that the glass formerly used for this purpose appears to be more successful than the specimens made for the tests.

Cambridge School.—During the Session the Committee have been in touch with the Architectural School at Cambridge, and several interviews have taken place between our officials and those responsible for the courses at the University, where in the Engineering School considerable facilities exist for tests on materials. Mr. Moullin, under Professor Prior, has invited the Committee to suggest problems of practical interest for experimental work.

Owing to the post-war congestion at Cambridge, it has been necessary to make a very modest beginning, but details of a few simple yet valuable problems of research have been arranged, and experimental work is to begin as soon as possible.

Building Stone Tests.—In 1911 the Science Committee arranged, in conjunction with H.M. Geological Survey, certain exposure tests on a number of common building stones. Samples were prepared and have been now for some ten years exposed to the London atmosphere, and inspection has taken place from time to time. The Committee have made a further inspection this Session, and a report is now in preparation on the whole matter. Data, including an excellent series of photographs showing the condition of the stones at the beginning and end of the period, and also of magnified portions of the stone faces, are in the Committee's hands, together with tests on specific gravity, porosity, freezing, analysis and staining. It is not possible to include in this report conclusions from these data, pending further deliberations with the Survey authorities, but it is hoped that a full account may appear later in the JOURNAL. The whole of the expense and supervision of this valuable work has been undertaken by the Geological Survey, and the Committee wishes to take this opportunity of making acknowledgment to H.M. Geological Survey, and to Mr. J. Allen Howe in particular. The series of photographs and the report will eventually be presented to the Institute Library, as an addition to an earlier illustrated monograph on Building Stones produced by the Science Committee some years ago.

Fuel Economy and Smoke Abatement.—The Committee have had under consideration the Report on Coal Fire prepared by Dr. Margaret W. Fishenden, D.Sc., for the Manchester Corporation Air Pollution Advisory Board. The Committee have likewise had the valuable assistance of a personal interview with Dr. Margaret W. Fishenden, and have discussed with her the general terms of her Report on the

Coal Fire. The Committee can only briefly refer to the points which are chiefly interesting to our members, all of which points are useful to remember in the design of the room and the house. These points are as follows :—

1. Flues to be built on inner walls.
2. Inner walls enclosing flues to be constructed of as good a conducting material as practicable, consistent with safety.
3. Outer walls to be made as effectively insulating as possible.
4. All flues to be provided with means of draught regulation, including means of adjusting the amounts of air which enter the fire from below.
5. Screens to be made use of in cases of excessive draught.
6. Fires to be recessed as little as possible.

Those members who wish to deal with this matter in greater detail can do so by a perusal of the report published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The Committee likewise have had under consideration the Interim Report of the Ministry of Health Departmental Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement. Some of the conclusions arrived at in the Report are as follows :—

That means which produce little or no smoke are available and practicable for cooking, heating water, and warming rooms.

Almost without exception the witnesses have condemned either explicitly or implicitly the old-fashioned kitchen range and back-boiler as inefficient, wasteful of fuel and labour, and productive of smoke.

That with regard to the question of domestic heating in general there is an absence of full and scientific knowledge.

The Ministry of Health and Local Authorities, with the aid of the necessary experts, should carefully investigate the relative merits of particular systems in varying circumstances.

That the Government should encourage the co-ordination and extension of research into domestic heating generally.

The Science Committee point out that the Report foreshadows proposals for legislation on this subject, more particularly in respect of two aspects :—

1. The health of those living in towns ; there is no doubt from the medical evidence that the clearer and cleaner the atmosphere the better the health of a community.
2. The great waste which takes place in the destruction of all classes of building from the attacks of various deleterious substances conveyed in a smoke-laden atmosphere.

On the second point the Committee are desirous of collecting evidence so as to be able to show some relative costs in the upkeep of buildings from this cause, and it is hoped that any particulars which are at the disposal of our members will be forwarded to the Committee.

Tile Testing.—The Committee have now made arrangements for the preparation of microscopic sections of tiles, and hopes that, from observations on these specimens, they may be able to indicate the general causes for certain defects in tiling.

Disease in Timber.—Since the last Report and the appeal therein the Committee have received several specimens of diseased timber, all showing special characteristics in their decay. These specimens are now under investigation at South Kensington by Dr. Gahan, who has already rendered considerable help to the Committee, for which we wish to express our thanks. The Committee are likewise in communication with Dr. Chandler, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Timbers of the Imperial Institute, and wish to acknowledge the valuable help already received in reference to New Zealand timbers. A great deal of information has been obtained and is in course of preparation for submission to the members of the Institute ; it is hoped that assistance may be given to the members in the many practical problems which arise during the course of repairs to buildings, more particularly

in cases of decay caused by "dry-rot" and wood-boring insects. As an illustration, it may be mentioned that the use of a valuable preparation for killing dry-rot has been investigated as regards its effect upon plaster to meet the case of treatment of timber forming the constructional backing of decorative ceilings. The plaster was found to be materially affected, and this problem will be referred to the Architectural School at Cambridge for further investigation.

The Committee have had the benefit of a full report from Sir Frank Baines on the method finally adopted for destroying beetle (worm) in Westminster Hall roof. The preparation used is being tried on a fairly extensive scale in a country seat in the Midlands by a member of the Committee, who will furnish a report at a later date.

The Committee would particularly draw the attention of members of the Institute to the request for further cases of disease in timber, and likewise for specimens of timber actually in course of decay.

Imperial Forestry Conference.—Members of the Science Standing Committee attended the opening meeting of this Conference at the Guildhall, when the delegates submitted their reports on the forestry of those parts of the Empire which they represented. This meeting was addressed by the Lord Mayor, Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord Lovat, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, and the delegates of those parts of the Empire which they represented. None of the other meetings of the Conference were open to the representatives of the Institute. The report of the meetings of the Conference is now published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Empire Timber Exhibition.—The Exhibition was of great interest, and it has been arranged by the Board of Trade to form a small permanent exhibition of some specimens of wood. The Catalogue of British Empire Timber contains a large amount of information which is of the utmost service to architects, and members would do well to have a copy at hand for reference. The price of the catalogue is 2s., and copies can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

Chemical Society.—Since the last Report the Committee have approached the Chemical Society on the subject of substitutes for some of the expensive materials commonly used in the construction of laboratory and hospital fixtures, such as chemical benches, and also on the question of standardizing some of these fittings and preparing definite specifications for drainage materials for this special work. These matters came before the Council of the Chemical Society, as the result of which a Conference was convened at Burlington House representing this Society, the Board of Education, the Industrial Research Department and the Royal Institute of British Architects, when a Committee was appointed to investigate and report. This Committee has visited a number of institutions and collected some information, and hopes to report shortly upon action and experimental work desirable, when another Conference will be called.

REPORT OF THE TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., was again elected Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Walter Cave [F.] Vice-Chairman, the Honorary Secretaries being Mr. W. R. Davidge [A.] and Mr. C. H. B. Quennell [F.], the latter acting during Mr. Davidge's recent temporary absence in India. In view of the fact that under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, the preparation of a town planning scheme is made compulsory after January 1923 for all towns with a population of more than 20,000, the Institute Council have, on the recommendation of the Committee, issued a circular letter to all Allied Societies in Great Britain, suggesting the appointment of a Special Committee for each area to keep in touch with the Institute and the local authorities, with a view to the appointment of a competent architect in each case.

The Ministry of Health have now issued amended town planning regulations, which are being considered by the Committee and any necessary representations will be made to the Ministry as need arises.

The Committee are pleased to report that the Ministry of Transport have already taken action

with regard to the construction of arterial roads in the neighbourhood of London, and the London County Council are also in accord with the proposals.

The possibility of utilising unemployed labour in the construction of these arterial roads has been considered by the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council, and the latter have decided to proceed with the Eltham By-pass Road, the work being now in hand. A portion of the Western Avenue is also to be constructed by the Hammersmith Borough Council in connection with their housing scheme.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Institute Council have addressed a letter to Sir Henry Maybury, of the Ministry of Transport, expressing gratification at the action already taken re arterial roads and suggesting that regard should be had in every case to the additional roads suggested on the development plan of the London Society, and also drawing attention to the Thames-side Development proposals and the desirability of a new arterial road along the Essex side of the river, at least as far as Tilbury.

The Committee are continuing to watch the various proposals brought forward by Government and municipal authorities with a view to such action as the Council of the Institute may think necessary.

REPORT OF THE CIVIC SURVEY JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Civic Survey Joint Committee have had under consideration the disposal of the diagrams which were prepared during the War in the areas of South Lancashire, Yorkshire and Greater London. The Committee have decided, after consultation with the Honorary Directors of the Surveys, to offer the Lancashire diagrams to the Regional Survey Committee at Manchester, and the Yorkshire diagrams to the Leeds Corporation. With regard to the diagrams of Greater London it is proposed to offer the collection to the London County Council, subject to the condition that they are available for inspection by local authorities and members of the public to whom they may be of service. The Committee hope that the London County Council will carry on the work. There has been a continually growing appreciation of the use of the diagrams in connection with questions of municipal administration, as well as town development. Meanwhile, the Committee are glad to know that the Sociological Society hope to formulate a scheme by which certain aspects of the work may be continued.

REPORT OF THE COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE.

Since the publication of the last Annual Report the Committee has met on 12 occasions. The attendance of members of the Committee during the Session has been as follows :—

Prof. Patrick Abercrombie	0	Mr. H. V. Lanchester (absent in India)	1
Mr. H. V. Ashley	9	„ T. Winton Newman	5
„ T. Edwin Cooper	0	„ Barclay Niven	2
„ A. W. S. Cross	4	„ W. A. Pite	5
„ H. S. East	4	„ T. Taliesin Rees	1
„ H. M. Fletcher	3	„ J. Douglas Scott	8
„ H. T. Hare (deceased)	0	„ Septimus Warwick	1
„ E. Vincent Harris	0	„ Herbert A. Welch	12
„ Arthur Keen	2	„ W. G. Wilson	12

Mr. Warwick was elected a member in December, 1920.

The Officers of the Committee are as follows :—Chairman, Mr. H. V. Lanchester [*F.*]; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. G. Wilson [*F.*]; Hon. Secretary, Herbert A. Welch [*A.*].

The Committee regrets the decease of our ex-President, Mr. H. T. Hare, who has done excellent work for the Competitions Committee, of which he was a member for many years.

The Committee regrets also the unavoidable absence in India during part of the year of the Chairman, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, whose invaluable assistance was much missed.

Sub-Committees.—Three Sub-Committees have been appointed by the Committee to report upon various matters and the Committee tenders its thanks to the members who have acted on these Sub-Committees for their helpful work.

During the Session the Committee has dealt with 43 competitions. In six cases the conditions were considered to be satisfactory, in six cases the conditions were revised to the satisfaction of the Committee, and in 13 cases the Committee received the conditions at too late a date to take useful action. In 12 cases the Council have banned the competitions on the recommendation of the Committee. In four cases the Committee's advice was sought by the promoters before the issue of conditions. There are two competitions at present under consideration.

International Competitions.—The Committee has had under consideration during the Session two International Competitions in which the conditions were at variance with the approved regulations governing such competitions. No good result, however, accrued from the exertions of the Committee, owing to the disregard by Continental architects and organisations of the agreed conditions.

The Committee is gratified to report that there is a growing tendency on the part of promoters to send draft conditions for competitions to the R.I.B.A. for approval, or to ask its advice as to procedure before entering upon the appointment of Assessor and the drawing up of the conditions.

The Committee, however, desires to point out that conditions for competitions are frequently received for consideration by the Committee at so late a date as to leave inadequate time to negotiate with the promoters with a view to the conditions being brought into accord with our regulations. It would be of great assistance to the effective work of the Committee if the Council of the R.I.B.A. would indicate to the members and Licentiates the importance of forwarding *at once* a copy of all conditions for competitions which are being promoted.

It is suggested that this might effectively be done by means of a letter from the Institute to the whole of the Allied Societies calling their attention in very clear terms to the existing difficulty.

Ottawa Government Building Competition.—The Committee considered a complaint from one of the competitors whose design had been "placed" stating that in common with the authors of the other "placed" designs he had received very discourteous and unfair treatment at the hands of the promoters. After investigation the Committee reported to the Council the result of their findings and the Council briefed counsel to appear in the case on behalf of the authors of the "placed designs" in an action to come before the Canadian Courts of Justice.

Hendon U.D.C. Baths Competition.—The Committee has had under consideration the complaint of a Licentiate (whose design was placed first in this competition) in which he stated that he had been unjustly treated by the promoters of this competition. The Committee gave full consideration to the case and made recommendations to the Council. The Council voted a sum of 100 guineas towards the costs of the action in the event of the Licentiate deciding to take the matter into the Courts.

Premiums for Public Competitions.—The Committee has considered (in conjunction with the Practice Committee) a revision and increase of the scale for this work, and made its recommendations to the Council. This matter is still under consideration.

Conditions for Housing Competitions.—The Committee has drawn up special conditions to govern competitions for this class of work. The Council has given its approval thereto, and has published the conditions in the Press.

Conduct of Public Competitions.—The Committee has drawn up a statement on the above. The Council has approved the statement and has published it in the Professional Press and copies were sent to all the Allied Societies. At the request of the editor of the *British Builder* a statement was prepared by the Committee in conjunction with the Society of Architects and issued in the above journal. Copies of the issue were circulated to all Public Bodies.

Control of Competitions.—Suggestions from the Institute of Scottish Architects and from the Secretary R.I.B.A. have been received and considered by the Committee, who arrived at the conclusion that the suggestions were not at present practicable. The Committee has, however, under consideration a proposal from the Society of Architects to the effect that a Joint Committee on Competitions be set up representative of the R.I.B.A., the Society of Architects and all the Allied Societies, with a view to taking united action in all competitions.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES CONSULTATIVE BOARD.

The formation of the Board was the outcome of a meeting held at the Royal Institute of British Architects to consider the condition of the building industry on 20th May 1919. On the invitation of the Council, the following bodies consented to appoint representatives to serve on the Board :—

The R.I.B.A.	The Surveyors' Institution.
The Institute of Builders and the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers.	
National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives.	

And on the 27th May 1919 the Board was constituted, with the following membership :—

Appointed by the R.I.B.A. : Mr. John W. Simpson (Chairman) ; Mr. Ernest Newton, R.A. ; Mr. Henry T. Hare (since deceased) ; Major Harry Barnes, M.P.

Appointed by the Society of Architects : Mr. E. J. Sadgrove.

Appointed by the Surveyors' Institution : Mr. F. H. A. Hardecastle ; Mr. R. B. Mann ; Mr. Dendy Watney ; Mr. Walter Lawrence ; Mr. Alan Faull.

Appointed by the Institute of Builders : Mr. E. J. Hill ; Mr. R. B. Chessum.

Appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers : Mr. F. L. Dove, L.C.C. ; Mr. A. H. Adamson ; Mr. J. B. Johnson.

Appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades' Operatives ; Mr. J. P. Lloyd (Vice-Chairman) ; Mr. D. Haggerty ; Mr. S. Sennett ; Mr. T. H. Goodey ; Mr. J. Murrey.

Ian MacAlister, Secretary R.I.B.A.

In the years 1919 and 1920 the Board held 11 meetings, and in December 1919 it issued an Appeal to the Building Trade (see JOURNAL, 6th December 1919, pp. 58-59).

In July 1919 a deputation from the Board was received at the Ministry of Munitions and laid before that Department the Board's views on the activities of the Government in connection with the building trade. Subsequently the Board had an interview with the Director of Building Materials Supply.

In August 1919 it was suggested to the Building Trades' Parliament that it would be desirable to amend the constitution of that body so as to include representatives of the professional bodies interested in the building trade. The proposal was approved by the Building Trades' Parliament, and after the necessary constitutional changes had been made the following bodies were invited to appoint 4 representatives each to serve on the Building Trades' Parliament :—

The Royal Institute of British Architects.	The Institute of Builders.
The Surveyors' Institution.	The Society of Architects.
	The Quantity Surveyors' Association.

In view of this development in the Building Trades' Parliament, the Chairman of the Board suggested that the time had now come to wind up the activities of the Board. But the representatives of the Building Trades' Employers and of the Building Trades' Operatives urged that the continued existence of a body with an elastic organisation which could be summoned at the shortest notice to deal with special problems might be of great value to the industry, and it was accordingly determined to leave the Board in being on the understanding that it could be summoned by the Chairman to meet at any time at the request of any of the constituent bodies.

In October 1920 the Board was, accordingly, requested by the Council of the R.I.B.A. to consider the question of the very high cost of building, and two meetings have been held in December 1920 and January 1921 for this purpose. At the last meeting the Director of Building Materials Supply met the Board and gave very full information as to the activities of his Department. The Board's enquiry is still proceeding.

The members of the Board feel strongly that its meetings are of great value not only as providing a convenient and ready means of discussing matters of joint interest to the representatives of the building industry, but also as affording a point of contact between the different branches and preserving good relations between them. The meetings have been marked by an air of sympathetic cordiality which has conduced to frank and friendly discussion on points of difference.

Income and Expenditure Account of Ordinary Funds for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

Dr.				Cr.			
EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
TO ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				By ORDINARY INCOME—			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rent	69	5	0	Subscriptions—			
Rates and Taxes	1062	18	7	Fellows	3460	16	0
Interest on Mortgage	160	0	0	Ditto Arrears	492	19	0
				Associates	3621	3	0
Gas and Electric Lighting			1292 3 7	Ditto Arrears	578	17	0
Fuel			150 16 5	Hon. Associates	60	18	0
Salaries			81 15 0	Ditto Arrears	2	2	0
General Printing, Stationery, Stamps, and Petty Expenses			5116 3 2	Licentiates	1584	5	0
General Meetings and Exhibitions			1505 18 6	Ditto Arrears	309	5	6
Housekeeping and Wages			261 2 6	Reinstated Members	166	9	0
Advertisements			388 8 6				10276 14 6
Examination Expenses			48 19 0	JOURNAL and KALENDAR—			
General Repairs			265 10 1	Advertisements	487	13	9
Fire Insurance			753 17 3	Sales of Journal and other Publications ..	817	7	7
Medals and Prizes			88 5 8				1305 1 4
Grant to Architectural Association	100	0	0	Examination Fees—			
Grant to Architectural Association (Endowment Fund)			125 0 0	Preliminary	812	14	0
Grant to British School at Rome			50 0 0	Intermediate	117	12	0
Grant to Institute of Metals			10 0 0	Final	43	1	0
Grant to Institute of Heating Engineers ..			10 10 0	Special War Examination and Exemption Licentiates	1000	13	0
Grant to British Engineering Standards Association			5 0 0				2657 11 0
Grant to Conjoint Board Scientific Societies ..			20 0 0	Use of Rooms—			
			320 10 0	R.I.B.A. Tenants and others	80	0	0
Library			172 19 7	Galleries	76	8	9
JOURNAL—				Grissell Legacy—			
Reporting	61	0	11	Interest on War Loan			18 16 6
Printing and Binding	1671	7	7	Interest on Deposit			33 1 2
Illustrations	108	0	2	Deficit for the year 1920 carried to and deducted from Balance Sheet Surplus ..			1008 0 1
Postages and Carriage	683	8	10				
			2523 17 6				
KALENDAR—							
Printing	445	14	11				
Postage and Carriage	75	0	11				
			520 15 10				
Contributions to Allied Societies†			462 0 0				
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—							
Donation Westminster Abbey Restoration Fund	105	0	0				
Paris Conference	118	1	7				
President's Portrait	165	0	0				
Purchase of Pugin Portrait	31	10	0				
Presidents of Allied Societies	36	9	3				
Council Dinner, Guests	74	17	9				
Legal and Accountants	140	1	11				
Unification Committee	32	16	8				
Retiring Allowance to Housekeeper	200	0	0				
War Memorial	62	3	4				
Architects' War Committee	37	5	10				
Civic Survey	38	13	5				
Telephone	32	17	9				
Sundries	173	1	3				
			1247 18 9				
Reserve for fine payable at renewal of Lease			7 0 0				
			£15455 13 4				£15455 13 4

† By-law 82 provides that "The Royal Institute shall, in each year, contribute to any Non-Metropolitan Allied Society not more than one-fourth of the annual subscription paid to the Royal Institute by each member thereof who is also a member of such Society, in respect of and for his subscription thereto; but in no event shall such contribution apply in the case of any one member to more than one Allied Society."

SAFFERY, SONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 13th April 1921. { HAROLD GOSLETT [F.] } Hon. Auditors.
{ C. E. HUTCHINSON [A.] }

Dr.				Cr.			
LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors—				By Premises	75000	0	0
Sundry	1296	7	2	(Subject to a Mortgage of £4000 at 4 per cent.)			
Mortgage Interest	40	0	0	Investment (Grissell Legacy) £526 8s. 1d.			
Rent	32	0	0	5 per cent. War Loan	500	0	0
			1368 7 2	Debtors—			
Reserve for fine payable on renewal of Lease			91 0 0	Rent and Advertisements	405	0	0
Subscriptions received in advance			481 9 6	Due from Trust Funds	3	19	6
Rent received in advance			6 5 0				408 19 6
Lieutenant Francis Grissell Legacy Fund ..			500 0 0	Subscriptions in Arrear for 1919 and previously			930 17 6
War Memorial, donations received			142 5 6	Cash at Bank—			
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities, including Entrance Fees for 1920 (subject to realisation of Premises, Debtors and Subscriptions in Arrear)			75792 18 8	Current Account	842	8	10
			£78382 5 10	Deposit Account	700	0	0
							1542 8 10
							£78382 5 10

NOTE:—

A Fine of £7 per annum is payable every 14 years in respect of the premises under a Lease from the Corporation of the City of London. Notice of renewal must be given at Michaelmas, 1921, and the fine of £98 paid.

SAFFERY, SONS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 13th April 1921. { HAROLD GOSLETT [F.] } Hon. Auditors.
{ C. E. HUTCHINSON [A.] }

Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December, 1920.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:—					
Capital—£305 1s. 8d. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Debentures (1922): Value at 31st December, 1920	286	14	11		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£76 8s. 11d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	58	17	3		
£20 5 per Cent. War Loan	16	12	0		
£10 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	9	6	0		
£20 4 per Cent. Funding Loan	13	12	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	4	0	2		
		389	2	4	
To ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND (Board of Architectural Education):—					
Capital—£594 18s. 4d. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Debentures (1922): Value at 31st December, 1920	559	4	5		
£58 6s. New South Wales 4 per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1942)	38	9	7		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£56 6s. 4d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	43	8	1		
£25 5 per Cent. War Loan	20	15	0		
£30 4 per Cent. Funding Loan	20	8	0		
£25 4 per Cent. National War Bonds	23	5	0		
£10 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	9	6	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	24	12	1		
		739	8	2	
To ARTHUR CATES LEGACY FUND:—					
Capital—£1,160 N.E. Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock: Value 31st December, 1920	707	12	0		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£137 18s. 7d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	106	4	1		
£50 4s. 11d. 5 per Cent. War Loan	41	14	0		
£100 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	93	16	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	44	3	0		
		903	9	1	
To DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—					
Capital—£72 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock: Value at 31st December, 1920	44	3	3		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£12 4s. 7d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	9	8	3		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	0	4	10		
		53	16	4	
To DONATION FUND:—					
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£76 8s. 11d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	58	17	3		
£40 5 per Cent. War Loan	33	4	0		
400 War Savings Certificates	310	0	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	17	2	3		
		419	3	6	
To GODWIN BURSARY FUND:—					
Capital—£1,030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock: Value at 31st December, 1920	659	4	0		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£25 5 per Cent. War Loan	20	15	0		
50 War Savings Certificates	38	15	0		
£40 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	37	4	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	28	7	11		
		784	5	11	
To GRISSELL LEGACY FUND:—					
Capital—£20 0s. 8d. "B" Annuity G.I.P. Railway: Value at 31st December, 1920	270	9	0		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£20 7s. 8d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	15	13	9		
£20 5 per Cent. War Loan	16	12	0		
£30 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	28	2	0		
		330	16	9	
Less Balance at Debit of Revenue Account	2	9	9		
		328	7	0	
To OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP FUND:—					
Capital—£2,128 Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debenture Stock: Value at 31st December, 1920	877	16	0		
£1,247 G.W. Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	1,003	16	8		
<i>Revenue Investments—</i>					
£398 16s. 8d. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	307	1	2		
£44 6s. 4½ per Cent. War Loan	34	2	2		
£107 9s. 6d. 5 per Cent. War Loan	89	4	1		
50 War Savings Certificates	38	15	0		
£40 5 per Cent. National War Bonds	37	4	0		
£75 4 per Cent. National War Bonds	69	15	0		
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	94	18	4		
		2,552	12	5	
Carried forward	£6,260	4	9		
				By Government and other Securities, being total of Trust Funds invested at this date, at valuation. Also of War Savings Certificates at cost	8,949 2 4
				By Cash at Bank	605 2 2
				Less due to Ordinary Funds	3 19 6
					601 2 8
				Carried forward	£9,550 5 0

Revenue Accounts of Trust Funds for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

Dr.		Cr.
ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to B. T. Batsford	10 0 0	1 3 10
To Balance carried forward	4 0 2	12 16 4
	<u>14 0 2</u>	<u>14 0 2</u>
ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance carried forward	24 12 1	0 17 7
	<u>24 12 1</u>	23 14 6
		<u>24 12 1</u>
ARTHUR CATES LEGACY:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance carried forward	44 3 0	1 19 4
	<u>44 3 0</u>	42 3 8
		<u>44 3 0</u>
DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To cost of Medal	2 7 6	1 13 4
To Balance carried forward	0 4 10	0 19 0
	<u>2 12 4</u>	<u>2 12 4</u>
DONATION FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance carried forward	17 2 3	13 6 1
	<u>17 2 3</u>	3 16 2
		<u>17 2 3</u>
GODWIN BURSARY:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to H. Austen Hall [F.]	27 10 0	24 8 1
To Balance carried forward	28 7 11	31 9 10
	<u>55 17 11</u>	<u>55 17 11</u>
GRISSELL LEGACY:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to F. H. Heaven [A.]	10 10 0	4 12 7
To amount paid for Medal	9 18 0	13 5 8
	<u>20 8 0</u>	2 9 9
		<u>20 8 0</u>
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to G. F. Quarmby	75 0 0	66 9 0
To Balance carried forward	94 18 4	103 9 4
	<u>169 18 4</u>	<u>169 18 4</u>
PUGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid for Medal	4 4 0	3 17 5
To amount paid to H. St. J. Harrison [A.]	30 0 0	36 12 8
To Balance carried forward	6 6 1	
	<u>40 10 1</u>	<u>40 10 1</u>
SAXON SNELL BEQUEST:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance carried forward	32 15 6	5 5 8
	<u>32 15 6</u>	27 9 10
		<u>32 15 6</u>
TITE LEGACY FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to P. H. Meldrum [A.]	30 0 0	7 1 6
To Balance carried forward	2 8 6	25 7 0
	<u>32 8 6</u>	<u>32 8 6</u>
WIMPERIS BEQUEST:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to H. Austen Hall [F.]	20 0 0	6 12 6
To Balance carried forward	19 19 2	33 6 8
	<u>39 19 2</u>	<u>39 19 2</u>
HERBERT BAKER SCHOLARSHIP FUND:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to Major C. D. St. Leger [A.]	125 0 0	250 0 0
To amount paid to L. McConnell	62 10 0	
To Balance carried forward	62 10 0	
	<u>250 0 0</u>	<u>250 0 0</u>
HENRY JARVIS STUDENTSHIP ACCOUNT:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To amount paid to L. de Solissons [A.]	37 10 0	75 0 0
To Balance carried forward	47 1 0	
	<u>84 11 0</u>	9 11 0
		<u>84 11 0</u>
SAFFERY, SONS & Co., Chartered Accountants.		

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct 13th April 1921.

{ HAROLD GOSLETT [F.]
C. E. HUTCHINSON [A.] }

Hon. Auditors.

REPORT OF THE HON. AUDITORS FOR 1920.

We have carefully examined the books and checked the various items therein with the accounts and vouchers for 1919, together with share certificates held by the Institute and list of share certificates deposited at the bank, all of which were found to be in order and to agree with the balance-sheet prepared by the accountants.

The estimated deficit was £3,050, whereas the actual deficit amounted to £1,008 0s. 1d. It is most satisfactory to note that the revenue exceeded the estimated amount by £3,200. This, however, is largely accounted for by the Special War Examination and the Licentiate Examination fees. It is anticipated that the former may be a source of income to a smaller extent for the next two years, while the latter automatically cease.

We are pleased to note that the Institute premises have been revalued, and such valuation now stands at £75,000.

We note that a sum of £219 3s. 7d. was received during the financial year from the executors of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, and we understand that the balance of £5,500 has since been received.

We again note with pleasure that the work of the Institute has been carried out in a most efficient manner.

HAROLD GOSLETT.
C. E. HUTCHINSON.

THE FINANCES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE.

The financial statement appended to the Report of the Council, together with the report of the Hon. Auditors, who make an independent investigation into the affairs of the Royal Institute, will enable members to realise that the measures taken last year to strengthen our financial position have been successful. By the exercise of rigid economy in every direction we were able to pass through the difficulties of the war period without incurring debt. But the return of peace and the necessity of reviving all our normal activities and embarking on new ones made an increase of revenue essential. The measures recommended by the Finance Committee and proposed by the Council to the General Body were moderate, but they have proved to be adequate. The addition of one guinea to the pre-war rate of each subscription and fee, and a proportionate increase in the cost of publications, should increase our revenue from £14,447 in 1920 to £19,425 in 1921. Our expenditure of £15,455 in 1920 left us with a deficit on the year's working of £1,008. Our expenditure in 1921 should leave us with a surplus of practically £1,000. A careful supervision of expenditure is still necessary, but we are now in a position to act with more freedom in undertaking new duties for the good of the profession.

SYDNEY PERKS,
Chairman of the Finance and House Committee.

THE BUILDING EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, 12-26 APRIL, 1921.

Inaugural Address by the President, Mr. John W. Simpson.

The honour devolves upon me this year of opening the Building Exhibition. Last year, you will remember, this function was entrusted to one of His Majesty's Ministers, Dr. Addison, at that time responsible for the Ministry of Health; in that connection, with the administration of the State housing scheme, and so more or less directly—more directly than many thought he should have been—with the building trade and its materials. That on this occasion the duty should have been transferred from such distinguished shoulders to those of a working member of the industry whose livelihood depends upon its prosperity may, I think, be fairly taken as significant of changing conditions. A fair trial has been given to politicians in their adventures into the field of technical commerce, and public opinion is pretty unanimous as to their disastrous failure.

I am well aware that it was deemed necessary during the fighting years to give free rein to extravagance in the Government departments. It may have been so necessary. I will only observe that marvels of accomplishment are easy where money is unstinted; it is in combining efficiency with economy that the work of the skilful technician differs from that of the amateur. But the war is long since at an end as regards that first stage in which civil interests must stand aside that the soldiers' peremptory needs may be satisfied at any cost. The worker replaces the fighter, repairing the loss and damage sustained in the struggle and completing the victory. Of all workers there is none more valuable to the community than the builder; his craft reaches, and affects, every section of our social life; and the great building industry, with its ancillary manufactures, employs a huge proportion of the population. Its importance is attested by the magnificent exhibition of its products for which we have to thank, and offer our congratulations to, Mr. Greville Montgomery.

It would be idle to pretend that all is well with the industry, but I think we may take some comfort, if not full satisfaction, from a comparison of its present state with that which existed at the opening of this exhibition last year. It was on that occasion, as you will remember, that Dr. Addison announced his intention to expedite housing by enforcing drastic measures against all who should venture to indulge in what he was pleased to term "luxury" buildings; a proceeding which may be compared to stopping the minute hand of a watch, in the hope of accelerating the speed of the seconds hand. The result has been what I foretold, the minute hand of general building has been checked, is still checked by foolish restriction and regulations, the increased employment which would indicate rapid progress in housing is not perceptible. There is only one way to enlarge the scope for employment,

and that is to free the industry from all Government interference and encourage every kind of building operation.

For all that, signs of improvement are not wanting; there is a tendency to fall in prices; in most trades the cost of production is reduced, for that best of all reasons, better value given by workmen for the wages received; the understanding between employers and operatives has steadily improved, despite occasional differences. The master-builder of the higher type is now prominent, who honestly desires good personal relations with the men and their unions, who does not regard them as mere "hands" for his service, but as fulfilling, equally with himself, functions which are an essential part of a single organisation. To such men the operatives are becoming responsive, slowly at first, for they have long-established suspicions to overcome—memories of a time when little consideration was shown to their grievances—but the heaven is working. The convocation of employers, operatives and professional men in the Whitley Council is beneficial in this respect, but the machine is rather cumbrous, meetings are infrequent and it is not always easy for members to attend them. In London, we have supplemented it by a Building Industries Board, composed of representatives of the employers, operatives, architects, and surveyors, which can be called at a few days' notice; and it has brought us all into most friendly intercourse. I would like to see such intimate and familiar gatherings established throughout the country, where the difficulties which affect us all can be discussed, without the reserve attending formal debate.

The British race is peculiar in its addiction to compromise and the acceptance of working arrangements which the parties thereto realise to be but temporary and unstable, rather than to the search for a permanent, sound and logical basis of agreement. To an audience composed of those interested in the technical processes of building, it is worth while to put the question, "*How should a building be paid for?*" We all know how it is paid for under existing conditions. Tenders are invited by the owner from builders; one of these is accepted and a contract is made between the owner and the party tendering. If the actual cost proves to be lower than the tender, the difference goes into the builder's pocket; if higher, into that of the owner. The method has the merit of simplicity: it is, in effect, a bet on an unforeseen and unascertainable future, where the layer of the bet accepts the risk. It differs, you will observe, essentially from the process of sale and purchase, where goods of known cost to the vendor are exchanged for an agreed sum.

This element of risk is of vital importance to both the employer and the operatives concerned with the erection of the building. Although the latter neither suffer by any ultimate loss, nor benefit by the profit, on a transaction to which they are not parties, they largely control both results; but, while their wages are diminished by an amount which the builder could pay had he not to reserve it as a margin to cover pos-

sible loss, they are not increased if the enterprise proves remunerative, though they have contributed to its success. Obviously, if we could remove this difficulty, wages could be higher, and builders would be delighted to pay them.

But I have still to answer my own question as to how a building should be paid for; incidentally, of course, at a less, rather than higher, cost than at present. First, I should like to see the risk of loss removed from the shoulders of the builder, and, incidentally, as I have shown, from those of the operatives. It cannot, for obvious reasons, be borne by the owner. If a man has but £3,000 and wishes to build himself a house, it is useless to present him on its completion with a bill for an additional £500 or £600 which he has not got. On the other hand, the actual cost, whether less or more than £3,000, is the price which he should properly pay for his house. Let us, then, transform our contractor from a speculator in building operations—uncertain whether for all his skill and experience the work he undertakes may not cost him more than he receives for it—into a professional Director of Building, remunerated for his services according to his ability. Here is a certain reduction effected on the normal margin for profit; for a man sure of remuneration will work for less than he whose gains on one transaction must be large enough to cover his losses on others. The functions of such a director would be pretty much those of the present master builder, buying material, employing labour, and supervising the building. He would give to the owner an estimate of the total cost, and on his skill and success in not exceeding his estimates his reputation and future employment would depend. We have still the risk of such an excess to deal with, and this I suggest is insurable, and could be taken by a company at a far lower amount than the percentage allowed by an individual contractor. It would be the duty of the Director of Building to advise the owner as to the amount to insure, and the greater his skill and experience the less would be the margin needed. I would suggest that such insurances might be sound and profitable investments for the Trade Unions, and the business a direct encouragement to their members to prevent unnecessary cost. I am informed that certain American builders have already become professional directors of building, on the lines I have indicated; and that they have made a great reputation by the extraordinary closeness of their estimates to the cost of the work they undertake.

I have used the word "wages" several times. To my mind one of the chief obstacles in the way of better labour conditions is the hopelessly illogical and unsound system of paying a man, not for the work he does, but for the time he takes to do it. The remedy lies in a system of fixed rates for piece-work. I am well aware of the great objection of the unions to such a system, based on its abuse by contractors cutting competitive rates in times past; but we have to recognise the advent of the different class of employer to which

I have alluded, animated by other motives than those of mere profit and worthy of the operatives' confidence. The actual rates should be determined, and revised annually, like the famous "Série de Prix" in France, by the great Institutes of Architects and Surveyors, who have no personal interests to bias them, rather than by the usual ding-dong bargaining between the parties concerned; and they should be formally approved by the Government as the standard of payment.

I have referred to the ideals of the employer of to-day as being higher than those of his predecessors. Let us not forget that the operative also is of higher intelligence and education than formerly, and in my belief not so much influenced by the question of wages as is generally assumed, and much more by a vague desire for a better standard of existence. The most important thing at the present time is to provide the artisan with an intellectual interest in his work irrespective of its evident utility, some subjective reason which will satisfy his mind with regard to the mechanical operations—laying bricks, covering wall surfaces with plaster, or what not—in which he is employed. If it was clear that these processes were part of an ultimate objective of common benefit to all concerned, and that by performing them quickly and well he was contributing to the prosperity of the whole union of workers to which he belonged, I do not doubt that the operative would respond to such a motive with far more energy than he would to that of his private advantage. By the adoption of piece-work, properly remunerated, the income of the worker would be limited only by his own ability to earn it; by directly associating the union with the financial profit of building they would be interested in keeping down cost, and discouraging slackness in their members; and by freeing the builder from risk of loss, the interests of the owner would be identified with his own professional reputation.

I offer you my apologies for so very technical an address. It is commonly admitted that the methods by which buildings have been hitherto erected require alteration to meet changed conditions; the ideas I have submitted to you may, I hope, contribute to a more excellent procedure.

I have the satisfaction to announce that the Building Exhibition of 1921 is now open.

Mr. A. J. FORSDIKE, speaking on the question of payment by results, said that some of them laid a scheme before the Cabinet only a few weeks ago, one part of which was the payment of a bonus on output. While that part of the scheme was not being supported by the Government at the present time, they believed, sooner or later, it would be to the best interests of the trade that something like it should be adopted.

Sir CHARLES RUTHEN [F.], President of the Society of Architects, suggested that various sections of the building trades should meet together and arrange for operatives to be paid a reasonable wage for a reasonable day's work.

THE SCULPTURES OF CHARTRES.

The Library is in receipt of a generous gift from Mr. Thos. E. Collcutt, Past President and Royal Gold Medallist, consisting of six handsome volumes of heliogravure plates, published in Paris, five of them depicting the sculptures on the three great porches of the Cathedral of Chartres, and the sixth the sculptured work of the interior. Through Mr. Collcutt's instrumentality, too, the JOURNAL owes to Mr. Derwent Wood, R.A., the translation below of M. Emile Mâle's graceful preface to the volumes describing how the originals of the plates came into being, together with Mr. Wood's expert criticism of the sculptures—criticism which has a special interest as showing the appeal these venerable masterpieces of figure representation make to the sculptor of our day, and their value to the architectural student, not only as an object-lesson in technique, but as a fruitful source of inspiration.

Mr. Collcutt, in a letter to Mr. Derwent Wood, says :

I saw these wonderful works for the first and only time about 46 or 47 years ago. The memory of their beauty is still fresh and alive. So I procured the work and am giving it to the R.I.B.A.

It occurred to me that some appreciation or criticism from a sculptor of high standing would be a great help to the architectural student. It would help him to look for form in drapery, for pose and expression, which, as an architect, I think, are to be found to a high degree in this mediæval work. When newly published works of importance are added to our Library, it is usual to draw some attention to them, in a few lines, in our JOURNAL. We shall be very grateful if you can do this for us.

Mr. Derwent Wood very kindly responded by sending the following contribution :—

I cannot render better homage to this work than by endeavouring to make a translation of M. Mâle's Preface to Vol. I. It is in itself a well-merited compliment to the great efforts now happily completed by the Keeper of Chartres Cathedral.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF M. EMILE MÂLE'S PREFACE.

M. Houvet is not an archæologist, he is not a member of any great academy or society; moreover, he belonged to no university; he is simply, as he states in the first page of his tomes, the Keeper of Chartres Cathedral. But he is a keeper who thoroughly appreciates the value of the treasure confided to his care. He has read everything that has been written on his cathedral and he knows it as well as his masters.

If science had been his only goal perhaps he would not have undertaken this work, but he adds to this a passion for his enterprise. Many years passed by him in the contemplation of this world of statues and stained glass have not cooled his admiration; quite the reverse, he is constantly discovering therein new beauties. It is this that spurred him on in the task he undertook—namely, to reveal to all the marvels that he was wont to display to the few. An heroic undertaking! In days gone by, the Ministry of Education commenced, with the collaboration of Lassus, of Didron, D'Aumary Duval, and Gaucherel, also of many others, an immense work dealing with Chartres Cathedral.

But the work was of such dimensions, and so arduous, there were so many statues, bas-reliefs and windows to delineate and describe, that the collaborators' courage failed them, and the book was largely stillborn.

That which the Ministers, famous artists and savants were unable to achieve, M. Houvet attempted alone and unaided. He bought a fine camera, and for years with rare patience he photographed the statues and windows. Such is the admirable courage and energy of individual effort in France: a private individual succeeds where the collective effort of a State fails. Germany expected success from collective masses subjected to rigorous discipline; we place our faith in the miracle achieved by the goodwill of the individual—and frequently we are right.

M. Houvet gives us to-day the first volume of the Album that he proposes to consecrate to the glory of the Cathedral of Chartres. We shall find therein the Old Porch or Royal Porch reproduced in ninety-four plates. In the great work—or great failure—published by the State, only four plates are devoted to this section; the difference is obvious.

What joy for the art historian to turn over these pages! At last we can really study these masterpieces of twelfth century sculpture, this grandiose monument, a fountain-head of art and the source of inspiration of so many French and foreign artists. What more eloquent than these fine photographs? They tell us the secrets of their creators; their different handling shows us different geniuses. We distinguish in them the master and the pupil; the groups occur apparently of their own accord.

We may, therefore, safely prophesy that from now on M. Houvet will be rendering with his photographs as many services to historical art as the wisacres with their books. No enterprise is more worthy of encouragement than is this great work.

A FEW NOTES ON THE SCULPTURE OF CHARTRES

CATHEDRAL ROYAL PORCH—A.D. 1145–1150.

The three doors give access to the central nave. The right bay, or Virgin's bay, represents the entrance of Christ into the world, the left bay His Ascension or the end of His life on earth, whereas on the central bay in the tympanum is sculptured the Second Coming of our Lord on the event of the Last Judgment. His life on earth is entirely represented by two hundred statues carved on the capitals of the porch, all of them showing the greatest charm.

The subject of the central tympanum is the Christ of the Apocalypse. This work shows great dignity, and it is very solemn. The draperies are very far from being real, yet they are exceedingly beautiful, and do not impair the main shape or action of the body. The head of Christ is lovely, the work of a great designer. Note what a mass of light the figure contains, and how exquisite the faint disturbance on these surfaces is, caused by the rhythmic lines of draperies.

The draperies of the Kings and Queens of Judea on the Royal Porch are exceedingly archaic in form; they suggest to me Chinese work. It is probably a mere coincidence. Look at the central figure of Plate 12. It is extraordinarily Oriental in style. The queen in Plate 4 has a measurement of nine heads, but she is a masterpiece of style. She looks very modest. I feel certain that these statues were carved away from the building. If not, it seems difficult to find out how the

carvers got at the highly enriched inter-column to work them.

One of the Queens of Judea is 10½ heads in height. Where do canons of proportion come in? The answer is that when an artist has true feeling for beauty, he may place his canons on the shelf. These statues surely prove it.

The sculptors on this work were in close touch with the designer of the fabric. Their work never does the slightest outrage to the structural effect. It rises heavenward with a great perpendicular growth. They probably worked from drawings, and there must have been a great many sculptors employed between 1145 and 1150 to carry out this work in five years' time.

In front of these carved works one feels the inadequacy of the academic life figure to fulfil a similar purpose, such as is here shown by the applied sculpture on this Shrine.

Is not design fitted to the structure the guiding principle in this fulfilment of beauty as shown in the completed effort? Design executed by men imbued by the art of masonry and sculpture, and by them elaborated into the fretted 10½-headed long figures of the Royal Porch. These workmen contained in themselves a profound excitement for art and craft, governed, may I say, more by an intense joy of religious fervour than by the desire to shine as individual executants seeking self-fame!

F. DERWENT WOOD.

Of the sculptures in the interior represented in the sixth volume of this magnificent work, Mr. B. Pegram writes in a letter to Mr. Colcutt:—

"I am much impressed by the extraordinary beauty of many of the figures: particularly 'Science,' 'God creating the birds,' 'Judith covering herself with ashes'—the drapery of this figure is most admirable; also by the divine majesty and grace expressed in the coronation of the Virgin, and by the intensity of thought expressed in the figure of 'God creating Day and Night.' I hope these works will be well studied by architects and sculptors. They would have a very stimulating influence on their work."

CORRESPONDENCE.

R.I.B.A. Public Lectures on Architecture.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Early in 1920 the Literature Standing Committee moved in the direction of arranging a series of public lectures on architecture and the allied arts. It is now possible to say that the first set of lectures will be delivered during April, May and June on Thursdays at 5 p.m. Further particulars are to be found elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL. The primary object of these lectures will be to encourage a wider public interest in the subject of architecture. It is hoped that they will be educational in no small degree, and the non-technical character at which we aim may appeal to a wide circle. A further series of a

more technical nature will, if possible, be arranged for the coming autumn. The purpose of these will be to bring architects and others actually concerned with building and the building crafts together so that the knowledge and experience available in both art and industry may be considered and examined.

If it is found that these lectures supply a want, the Literature Standing Committee will be encouraged to proceed. But it is expected that members of the Institute will be the first to support the scheme and make it a success by doing what they can to attend or ensure attendance at the lectures.—Yours faithfully,

H. C. CORLETTE [F.],

Hon. Secretary, Lectures Sub-Committee.

The Birmingham Housing Committee and the Local Panel of Architects.

13th April 1921

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—With reference to the note under the heading of "Chronicle" which appears in the current issue of the JOURNAL, I think it would be of interest to members to know that the arrangement just concluded between the Birmingham Housing Committee and the local panel of architects really owes its origin to the goodwill of the Department.

As a matter of fact, the panel scheme now to be brought into operation owes its inception to a suggestion I made at a meeting of the Birmingham Architectural Association just over a year ago, and the negotiations have been helped and forwarded by the Department throughout.

I ask you to make some note of these facts, as there is a regrettable tendency nowadays to consider that official architects and their departments are necessarily opposed to their practising brethren, and your note as it stands will unfortunately probably be read to record a victory over a municipal department, rather than as the result of friendly co-operation.—Yours faithfully,

WILFRID TRAVERS [F.],

Architect and Deputy Housing Director,
City of Birmingham.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

- Building Repairs: A Practical Guide to their Execution; for the Use of Architects, Builders, etc. By Ernest G. Blake, M.R.S.I. 8s. Lond. 1920. 8s. 6d. net. [B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn.]
- The Empire Municipal Directory of Local Authorities and Officials and Year Book for 1921-22. 39th year. 10s. 6d. net; 11s. post free. 4s. Lond. [The Sanitary Publishing Co., 8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.]
- The Story of the Glasgow Institute of Architects for the First Fifty Years: Being two Lectures delivered by ex-President John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.S.A., at the opening of the Session 1919 and 1920. 8s. Glasgow. 1921. 2s. 6d. [James C. Erskine and Sons, 140 Hope Street.]
- British Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1920: Proceedings, Resolutions and Summary of Statements. [Forestry Commission, London.] La. 8s. London. 1920. 7s. 6d. net. [H.M. Stationery Office.]
- Inauguration du Monument de la Reconnaissance Belge à Londres. Par Jules Brunaut, Président de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. (Extrait des *Bulletins de la Classe des Beaux-Arts*, Académie Royale de Belgique, Nos. 11, 12, pp. 136-37.)
- Le "Town-Planning" étudié en Avion, Discours prononcé par Jules Brunaut, Président de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. (Extrait des *Bulletins*, Nos. 11 and 12, pp. 160-65.) [M. Hayez, Brussels.]
- National Art Survey of Scotland, Vol. I.—Examples of Scottish Architecture from the twelfth to the seventeenth century. Reproductions from the National Art Survey Drawings, published by a Joint Committee of the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland and the Institute of Scottish Architects. Folio. Edinburgh. 1921. [George Waterston & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.]



9 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W., 23rd April 1921.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Munby's Paper and Illustrations.

Mr. Munby's admirable Paper on "The Utility of Research on Building Materials," the interesting way in which the lantern illustrations were presented, the eminence in their own particular line of some of the speakers and visitors, and the valuable and most suggestive discussion which took place, made the Meeting last Monday one of the most interesting of the Session. The special guests at the Council Dinner that evening, all of whom were afterwards present at the Meeting, included the Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B. (late Director of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, and now Director of Aeronautics, Imperial College, London), Sir E. Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., Mr. H. O. Weller (Director of the newly formed Board of Building Research under the Industrial Research Department), Mr. J. Allen Howe (Assistant Director to the Geological Survey, and author of "The Geology of Building Stones"), Mr. Hugh Davis (Inspector in the Technical Branch of the Board of Education), and Mr. E. B. Moullin (Architectural School, Cambridge). Among visitors at the Meeting were Major E. O. Henrici, O.B.E., Dr. S. E. Chandler (Imperial Institute), Dr. Prior (British Museum), Professor Percy Groom, Mr. H. W. Richards (Principal, School of Building, Brixton), Mr. Arthur Sage (Board of Education), Mr. C. T. Millis (Principal of Borough Polytechnic), Mr. T. Henwood, Mr. Roland B. Chessum, etc.

Of special interest to the audience were the projections on to the screen of the demonstration tanks, showing the effects of immersion in a solution of sulphuric acid of pieces of sandstone and limestone, and colour tests to distinguish pieces of silica and lime from brick. Still more interesting were demonstrations by the same medium showing: (1) the formation, in an orderly arrangement, of crystals of metallic lead from solution by electrolysis, and (2) the slow and rapid solution of zinc in acid to illustrate the life of pure and impure zinc in zinc flats in towns. Slides of greatly magnified sections of tiles prepared by Mr. H. W. Burrows [*A.*] illustrated the lasting nature of the old hand-made tiles compared with those of modern machine manufacture. A red roofing tile believed to be Roman,

taken from a fifteenth century building in Suffolk, is still in good condition; others 70, 150, 200 years old are in excellent condition, while machine-made tiles, specimens of which were exhibited, had weathered so badly that the roofs from which they were taken had to be renewed after a decade or so. There were also exhibited slides of some of the building stones which the Geological Survey, in conjunction with the R.I.B.A. Science Committee, have had exposed in London for ten years, their condition both at the beginning and end of this period being shown. Slides showing specimens of iron and wood covered by paint and varnish prepared from panels lent by Messrs. Mander Bros. were also exhibited.

Mr. Munby's Paper, with illustrations, together with the discussion and some of Mr. Burrows' illustrations, will be published in the next issue.

Building Contracts.

The Council have had under consideration the Form of Contract No. 3 which is issued by the Ministry of Health. The Council consider that this form leaves too much in the hands of the contractor, who is protected at every turn and has little responsibility. In the opinion of the Council the ordinary lump sum contract is greatly to be preferred both from the employer's point of view and in the interests of the ratepayer.

Council Resolutions on the Conduct of Members.

The attention of Members and Licentiates is called to the following Resolutions of the Council:—

1. That any Member or Licentiate of the Royal Institute who takes part in any competition as to which the Council shall have declared by a Resolution published in the *JOURNAL* of the Royal Institute that Members or Licentiates shall not take part because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions, or who acts as Architect or Joint Architect for a work which is or has been the subject of a competition in which he is or has been engaged as Assessor, shall be deemed to be guilty of unprofessional conduct, and shall be liable to reprimand, suspension, or expulsion.

2. That, in the opinion of the Council, the Royal Institute having adopted a Scale of Professional Charges, it becomes the duty of members, when giving advice relating thereto, not to weaken the value of the Scale.

R.I.B.A. Visit to New London County Hall.

The second visit of the series now being organised by the Art Standing Committee will take place on Saturday, 7th May, at 2.30 p.m., when Mr. Ralph Knott, the Architect to the new London County Hall, has kindly arranged to conduct a party of Members and Licentiates of the Institute over the new buildings. Members and Licentiates wishing to join the party should apply to the Secretary R.I.B.A. for the necessary ticket of admission not later than Tuesday, 3rd May.

Extended Activities of the Office of Works.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 14th inst., on a vote of £307,900 to complete the sum necessary for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Works,

Sir A. MOND, Minister of Health, formerly First Commissioner of Works (Swansea, W., Co.L.), said the Committee would be glad to know that there was a net decrease on this Vote over last year of £30,000. He pointed out that a very drastic and careful survey of the establishment of the Department had been going on by the Treasury up to the time that he left the Office of Works, and as big reductions as possible had been made. Under his charge the Department had been considerably reorganised, particularly on the technical side. A large amount of extra work had been carried out by the Department in the last few years. The number of the staff and the amount of money spent on it had increased, but the proportion of expenditure on staff to expenditure on works in the current year worked out at only 5·5 per cent., compared with about 6 per cent. in 1913-14. That was the more satisfactory because the remuneration received by the staff had been increased by the addition of a war bonus.

Sir PHILIP PILDITCH (Spelthorne, Co.U.) said he wished to draw attention to certain figures in the papers before the House, because from them some little idea could be gained of the increase of the activities of the Department. On page 169 it would be seen that the staff had increased from 581 in 1920 to 997 this year. There was a note stating that the two figures were hardly comparable because of some temporary men having been engaged in one of the years. It would have been desirable if some attempt had been made to make the figures comparable. At any rate, he hoped the Minister would be prepared to give some further explanation so that a comparison could be made. For the last complete year before the war, this staff, which was largely a professional staff, reached a total of 384. Continuing, Sir Philip Pilditch said: I shall not attempt to make comparisons between expenditures. That would be exceedingly difficult to do in a Department of this kind, when the cost of the staff has developed and is mixed up with the cost of carrying out works. But these three figures are in themselves an indication that in some way or other the activities of the Department must have been very largely increased during the period mentioned. We know, of course, some reasons why they have increased. There was a debate in the House a few months ago regarding the new work placed upon the Department in reference to housing. I am not going to make an attack upon the Department for having, in circumstances of great emergency and crisis, undertaken the duty of building 10,000 houses. I think it is quite likely that in many cases the local authorities were unable to do this work, and that the aid of some special institution like the Office of Works was desirable; but I would like to point out that there are serious dangers in a public Department undertaking in any large way the provision of houses, even in the present crisis, because, quite apart from all the other points that were raised when this matter was previously discussed, apart from the difficulty of getting proper comparisons between works executed by the Department and works executed by private effort, or as to the procedure adopted by public Departments and so forth, quite apart from that class of consideration, there is this broad consideration to be borne in mind—namely, that if you once set up a big central State Department to do housing, the tendency will be, unless it is very carefully watched, for the Department gradually to absorb all the housing, or as much of the housing as it can secure. For this reason the tendency will be for the Department to dispossess the local authorities, and in some measure also to dispossess the element of private enterprise. Why should a local authority take all the trouble and run the gauntlet of all the local differences of opinion in order to carry out this difficult undertaking if there is a

Government Department which is prepared to do it, and it is known that, whatever the loss may be, it will come out of the pocket of the State? While I am not urging that we should ask the Minister to stop the building of these 10,000 houses, I hope he will tell us that this is meant to be the limit. We do not want to see a great bureaucratic, architectural building works Department set up at the centre to absorb the duty, or any considerable part of the duty, of undertaking the housing of the people, which it was originally intended should be carried out either by fair partnership between the localities and the central authority or in a limited way by private enterprise. There is another respect in which the activities of the Department in regard to building have developed very much, and it is no doubt partly responsible for the increase both in the cost of the Department and in its personnel. That is the fact that, whereas the Office of Works was originally started mainly as a Department for managing, repairing, and looking after existing public buildings, royal buildings, etc., by degrees it has gradually come to be an architectural and building Department. I believe that a short time since there was a Cabinet Minute to the effect that no public buildings required by the War Office, the Admiralty or the Air Force should be carried out by the Office of Works. As I understand it, it was intended by that Cabinet Minute that such large public buildings should be designed by architects in open competition, whereby you could get the advantage of whatever artistic elements there are in the country. Now I am given to understand that the Cabinet Minute has been ignored by the Office of Works, and that at present a building is in progress for the Royal Air Force, one of the prohibited Departments under the Cabinet order, that there is a large building being carried out by the Office of Works for the Ministry of Pensions at Acton, and also that the building which is to increase the size of Somerset House is being carried out by the Department. I think it would be exceedingly undesirable if the activities of the Department were allowed to develop themselves along either of those two lines, as they are apparently developing. So far as housing is concerned, we ought to have a distinct assurance from the Minister that unless some new circumstances occur his Department will limit itself to the authority which it has already obtained from the House. So far as the other buildings are concerned, I hope my right hon. friend will be able to give an assurance that this tendency to infringe upon the province of the independent builder and of the independent architect will be checked, and that it will not go any further than, apparently, it is going at the present moment. I have nothing but praise for the admirable way in which the Department carried out the emergency duties laid upon it during the war in building things which were required in a hurry in this country, and for its work in France in the reinstatement of buildings which were destroyed in the German operations at the beginning of 1918. I am not desirous of entering into any campaign against the activities of the Department in such emergencies, but I say that as a matter of principle the Department should, generally, confine itself to its original duties, the maintenance of public buildings that are in existence, and that, except for a nucleus held in hand for emergencies, should not, either in the domain of design as architects, or in the domain of construction as builders, or by acting as contractors by the employment of workmen direct, proceed to aggrandise itself further than it has done. I hope the right hon. gentleman will be able to give us some assurance on the lines I have put before the House.

Sir ALFRED MOND: The hon. member for Spelthorne at the beginning of the Debate asked a question as to the policy of the Department, and was good enough to pay a high tribute to what had been done by the Department during the war. Like many people, however, he appears to have come to the conclusion that people who did very fine work during the war in connection with the erection of buildings, and other work of that kind, are, now that the

war is over, incapable of again doing anything useful for the State. I cannot follow that argument. These people were capable of doing good work for the State in war time, and surely it is reasonable to employ their services for the State in peace time. My own view is that there is nothing more wasteful than to have a number of Government Departments carrying on building separately. It is a much more businesslike thing to concentrate your building on one Department and have it adequately staffed and adequately worked. It cannot be the best economy to carry out four building Departments instead of one, and that is the view the Treasury took with regard to buildings for the Air Board.

Sir P. PILDITCH: I do not think it was ever contemplated that there should be four different Government Building Departments. I understood the Cabinet order to be that the arrangement which has subsisted up to the present, that the Admiralty, War Office and Air Force buildings should be erected by private enterprise, should be maintained.

Sir A. MOND: The hon. member is well aware that the War Office always had a Building Department to build barracks and all kinds of things all over the country.

Sir P. PILDITCH: On a small scale.

Sir A. MOND: It does not matter if the scale is small. The question is whether it is wasteful. I think the hon. gentleman rather confuses two things. A building Department, with the direct employment of an architect, is different from building by private contractors. Someone has to issue tenders and someone has to supervise and to measure up. Let me take the case of the building the Office of Works is housed in now. Like all the other great Government buildings, it was designed by a private architect, and it was carried out by a contractor, but it was carried out under the control of the management of the Office of Works as a building Department, and the War Office in exactly the same way. It does not follow that because the Office is a building Department it employs the architectural talent it possesses. It may be better to get an outside architect, but someone has to look after the outside architect and pay him his money, and someone has to look after the contractor and his accounts, and that is the real function of the Office of Works. Whether it likes to employ its own architectural staff or not must be a matter for the First Commissioner to make up his mind on. The building at Acton is very important from the point of view of office accommodation. The problem was to put up the cheapest form of office accommodation that could be devised, of which the Department had a great deal of experience during the war. It makes no pretence of being a great public building, but the result, from what I was told before I left the Department, will be very satisfactory. The hon. member for Spelthorne asked for some undertaking to be given that this work was not to be indefinitely extended. I can no longer speak as head of the Office of Works; I have to speak on housing as Minister of Health. I am certain that it is not the intention to extend this policy, and it never was the intention. It was done because of a kind of S.O.S., which produced very useful results. The Office of Works have given very definite instructions for the getting of lump-sum contracts for the work as far as possible, and I am glad to say that very much more reasonable lump-sum contracts are now beginning to come in. The position has changed very much in the last six months, and when tenders are really meant to be tenders on a reasonable basis, I have no doubt the Office of Works will go back to the performance of its usual departmental work. It is impossible to expect anyone to define exactly the functions of a Department, but I can give an undertaking that these temporary schemes are not going to form part of the permanent undertaking of the Office of Works. I agree in the main with what has been said, and I do not think that it is advisable that any Government Department should be responsible for the only building schemes in the country. You cannot nationalise building, and I do not think anybody would attempt to do so.

There must be a happy medium, and I hope that the happy medium which has been observed between the official architects and the contractors will be continued in future, and that the harmonious relations which have existed between the technical staff at the Office of Works and the profession outside, which are very essential and important, will go on unimpaired.

Collaboration of Architects and Sculptors.

The following correspondence is published by direction of the President:—

6½, Suffolk Street, S.W.: 15th April 1921.

To the President R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—The Council of the Royal Society of British Sculptors would feel greatly indebted to you if you would make known to your members the following suggestion with a desire that architects and sculptors may combine more closely in their work, with a hope that the highest standard of sculptural decoration in England may be achieved.

My Council believe that at the present time it is the practice of a great number of architects seeking the sculptors' aid, to proceed at once to a firm of trade sculptors, who at best must employ or contract with practical sculptors of possibly second or third-rate abilities. In this way they feel that inferior work at a higher cost is often the result.

My Council is sure that first-rate sculptors will be only too pleased to furnish an architect with preliminary estimates, designs, and any other assistance in their power; so that if you are willing to influence your members in this direction, they feel that fine work will be produced at a lesser cost than at present, to the benefit of the art, and the satisfaction of clients.

They also notice that competitions for works requiring the combined services of the architect and the sculptor are being organised, and that very often sufficient provision is not made for carrying out the sculptural part of the design in a fine manner. In such a case they think that a preliminary consultation between the members of both arts would be very beneficial.—Yours faithfully,

PERCY EDSALL, *Secretary.*

The following reply has been sent:—

21st April 1921.

The Secretary, Royal Society of British Sculptors,—

DEAR SIR,—The President of the Royal Institute directs me to acknowledge and thank you for your communication of the 15th instant, and to say that he cordially welcomes the suggestions contained therein. He has directed your letter to be published in the official JOURNAL of the Royal Institute for the information of members.—Faithfully yours,

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary.*

Public House Prize Design Competition.

Brewers Hall, E.C.: 18th April 1921.

To John W. Simpson, Esq., President R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—The Court of the Brewers' Company desire me to tender you their sincere thanks for your

kindness in undertaking the management and assessing of this competition, and to say how much they appreciate the generous way in which you spared neither time nor trouble in making it a success.—
Yours faithfully,
E. H. EVANS, Clerk.

Art in Common Life.

Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A., in an article in *The Times* of the 22nd March (extensively quoted in the last number of the JOURNAL), expressed his belief that, under certain conditions, the Royal Academy would be willing to call a meeting of representative men for the discussion of art in its direct relations to the public life. *The Times* Special Correspondent now states that a proposal has been made, and is being considered, that conferences should be held similar to those organised some 30 years ago by the National Association for the Advancement of Art.

This Association (says *The Times* Correspondent) came into being, perhaps, before its due time. There was not then that interest in town-planning and similar phases of organised public improvement which is felt at the present day. But it promoted three congresses in three successive years in Liverpool, Edinburgh and Birmingham, which attracted much attention at the moment and had results both direct and indirect. Lord Leighton was president, and men like Alma-Tadema, Alfred Gilbert, and Walter Crane took the lead in the six sections. A great feature was that these sections held combined meetings. Painters talked with sculptors, and sculptors with architects. The co-ordination of the arts was discussed in regard to public buildings. Here the example of 30 years ago should not be thrown away. The evils arising from the segregation of the arts have been clearly brought out in the discussion of the subject in our columns.

Sir Martin Conway, M.P., who was then Professor of Art at University College, Liverpool, acted as honorary secretary to the congresses. "I had to give up the post," he told me, when asked for his experience of the movement, "because I wanted to travel. As nobody else offered to do the work—and there was a good deal of it—the movement fell to pieces. It was started at Grosvenor House, at a meeting presided over by the late Duke of Westminster, and when the association was dissolved there was a balance in hand which was spent on the purchase of works of art for the three cities where the congresses had been held."

"That in Liverpool was concerned chiefly with the sculptural decoration of St. George's Hall. Many well-known artists read papers and took part in the discussions. A practical result was that the sculptural decoration, which the City Council had previously decided to stop, went on."

"I certainly think the time has come when the movement might very well be revived, and art congresses be held at intervals both in London and the large provincial cities. If the right people would come forward—people in whom the public have some confidence—I think opinion would be affected and common action influenced in matters of Art in Common Life. To get the right men it would be necessary to fix the meetings for, say, the month of October—not at times of little leisure for artists, as the long summer days."

Sir Whitworth Wallis, Director of the Birmingham Art Gallery, who was the local hon. secretary of the National Art Congress when it was held at Birmingham in 1890, agrees with Sir Martin Conway that the time has come when that movement might very well be revived. Given the right people to direct the Congress, its revival, he thinks, might be beneficial, for there are many more art

movements to discuss now than in the eighties and nineties, and there is no doubt the mass of the people take a more intelligent interest in art and matters appertaining to art than they did thirty years ago.

"I am not aware" (he says) "that any great practical result was achieved by the old Congresses, despite the interesting papers and discussions; but we have advanced since then, and there is a more sympathetic public sentiment towards art to-day. The activities of the young artists and craftsmen of the present day should lead to the promotion of a most interesting conference. The affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Art were wound up in 1906, and the balance in the hands of the then hon. treasurer, Sir Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., was invested in a trust called the Art Congress Studentship Fund, the trustees being Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Cuthbert Quilter (who was succeeded by Professor Lethaby), and myself. Scholarships have been awarded to deserving students of the applied arts, and in one case the studentship was a very great advantage to the recipient. As far as I know, the balance of the fund was not spent on acquiring any works of art, but was used for the purpose of scholarships only."

Norwich Cathedral.

Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, F.S.A., in a letter to *The Times* (9th April) recalls that some time ago a project was started for carrying out "restoration" work at the east end of Norwich Cathedral. A committee of well-known Norfolk and Norwich men, with the sanction and assistance of the Dean and Chapter, proposed to raise funds for a war memorial, which was to take the form of the reconstruction of the twelfth-century group of chapels about the east end of the Cathedral. The central, or easternmost, of these was destroyed in the thirteenth century, when a larger and square-ended Lady Chapel was added, and this, in its turn, was pulled down, leaving that end of the Cathedral in the state in which it has now been for some 350 years.

"The scheme met with considerable opposition (says Prince Duleep Singh), and the whole subject was fully ventilated in the local Press. . . . May I restate the fact that to rebuild a chapel in imitation of any of those which once existed would, of necessity, involve the destruction of a certain amount of historic evidence, as well as making a glaringly modern addition which would, for many a generation, clash with the beauty of this venerable Cathedral?"

"It has been suggested that the more important thirteenth-century chapel was erected in consequence of the then growing 'cult' of the Blessed Virgin taking the place of the 'trefoil' which was symbolical of the Trinity. But even if that were the case, and if—as I am now informed—the authorities desire to complete the trefoil of chapels, to emphasize the doctrine of the Trinity while at the same time forming—but not as its primary object—a memorial to the fallen, this hardly seems a sufficient reason why large sums should be spent in obliterating the most picturesque portion of the Cathedral which still exists."

"It had been sincerely hoped by those who have at heart the preservation of all that is possible of Norwich Cathedral that, as nothing had been heard of it for so long, the scheme had been dropped; but I have lately been informed by the Cathedral authorities that not only is this not the case, but that further contributions are being invited, so that at least

the foundations can be laid and the walls be carried up to the wall-plate, and a temporary roof—until funds permit of its completion—be erected above. In these circumstances, I feel that the only thing that can be done is to appeal, through your columns, to all who are interested in such matters to try to bring public opinion to bear and to express itself strongly enough to save this—as it would be termed in France—'monument historique' from being defaced."

Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, in *The Times* of a later date, calls attention to an aspect of the case to which Prince Duleep Singh has made no reference.

The cathedrals of England (says Mr. Powys), although they are in the charge of their deans and chapters, are in reality national possessions, and it should not be left to these authorities alone to decide whether or not an alteration should be made which is of such importance as that proposed at Norwich. The Church has recently shown by its own action in the formation of diocesan committees that it is aware of this fact when the matter in question is the alteration of parish churches, and there is little doubt that these new organisations are becoming capable of preventing harm. In some dioceses, and Norwich is not one of them, the new system is working well. But the growing confidence in the Church as the right guardian of its buildings will be rudely shaken if it allows the proposed new chapel at Norwich to be built; and this is particularly so while the memory of the threat to destroy some of the churches of the City of London is still rife.

This Society has always hoped that the Church would arrange some means whereby the public may be assured that cathedrals will not be harmed by "restoration" or additions. But it looks as though this hope is vain, and that, little as the ordinary Englishman may like it, it is now time for the Government to step in and place the guardianship of cathedrals under the control of Parliament. Every one, even Government officials, I believe, is nervous of Whitehall, but it is certain that were the care of our cathedrals confided to H.M. Office of Works this Society would never again have to protest against a scheme of this sort.

Sir Charles Nicholson [*F.*] replying in *The Times* of the 15th, in a letter headed "Harmony in Restoration," says:—

As I understand the matter, the adverse criticisms made by the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings and its supporters against the proposed rebuilding of the missing eastern chapel of Norwich Cathedral are based upon the contention that the chapel in question is not a strictly utilitarian addition and, alternatively, that the design is a bad one. As its author, I am naturally unable to discuss the latter proposition, but, with regard to the general question of additions to old buildings, I may, perhaps, be allowed a word or two.

It is easy for societies and individuals to lay down general principles on this subject, but in practice there often arise conditions which cannot be provided for in a general code of rules, however comprehensive it may be. To take an illustration. In the borough in which I reside there exist some fragments of an ancient Cluniac priory, which are now undergoing restoration under the supervision of two prominent architect members of the S.P.A.B., the strict conservatism of whose work is, I am glad to say, tempered with much common sense. They have replaced a defective modern wall of the refectory with a new one in fifteenth-century style, they are replacing modern Victorian window sashes with oak traceries copied from

some fragments that remain in the Prior's Chamber, they propose to lengthen the refectory to its ancient dimensions, and they have restored the twelfth-century doorway with new carved stonework of the old pattern. Though the last-named piece of work may be questioned, the bulk of the restoration described appears to me to be excellent and judicious, although it certainly transgresses the letter of the law as laid down by the Society referred to. I quote this to show that, however conservative an architect's principles may be, he has to use a certain amount of discretion and initiative when he actually gets to work.

The conditions at Norwich are that we have an apse shorn of its central chapel, and therefore mutilated and deformed. A war memorial is wanted in the Cathedral, and this it is proposed is to take the form of a new chapel of the same general dimensions as the original Norman chapel, which dimensions are known. It would be neither desirable nor possible to build a modern chapel in strict imitation of Norman work; in the first place, it would be a forgery; in the second, it would be an unsuccessful one. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce in the new work only such architectural features and details as will not falsify the history of the Cathedral, at the same time keeping to the general lines of the adjacent work.

Possibly, as I have said, the design may be a bad and in-artistic one. Matters of taste cannot be argued. But I can assure your readers of three facts—first, that not a single stone of the ancient Cathedral will be touched under the present proposals, except, of course, where the new walls join the ragged scars left after the destruction of the former Lady Chapel; secondly, that no ancient architectural features will be concealed; and, lastly, that the new chapel will be designed in as quiet a fashion as possible, in order that it may not compete against the surrounding ancient work. It makes no claim either to cleverness or to originality. At the same time, it is hoped that the filling of the gap caused by the destruction of the ancient chapel may remove the present painful impression that an integral feature of the Cathedral has been destroyed and left uncared for.

Olympia Exhibition.

The programme drawn up by the Architects' Welcome Club has been carried out in its entirety. The President, Mr. John W. Simpson, formally opened the Exhibition on Tuesday the 12th. His Inaugural Address is given in full on pages 362 and 363 of the present issue. On Saturday the 12th, the Presidents and Councils of the R.I.B.A., the Society of Architects, and the Architectural Association held a reception of architects and other guests in the Pillar Hall. Public Lectures were delivered by Professor Beresford Pite [*F.*] on "The Effect of Building Materials on Architecture," and by Mr. Raymond Unwin [*F.*] on "Our Towns and Villages, and how we spoil them." These lectures were designed for the stall-holders at the Exhibition and for visitors, to interest them in architecture generally, and attendances at both lectures were very satisfactory. An important and representative exhibition of architectural students' work was held in the large Conference Hall, all the leading Schools being represented, and various prize drawings of the year being shown. The Cinema Show, illustrating sundry building processes and manufactures, proved a very popular feature of the Exhibition. The remaining event, the Public

Dinner in the Pillar Hall, when representatives of the organising bodies, kindred professions, public bodies, the building industry, and Government Departments, are to be the guests of the Club, takes place after the JOURNAL goes to press. As a large number of tickets have been disposed of and numerous guests are expected, the function promises to be a very successful one.

The Annual Dinner, 1921.

As was announced earlier in the Session, it has been decided to revive the Annual Dinners of the Royal Institute, which have been suspended since 1914, and the Dinner will be held this year on Wednesday 11th May 1921, at the Prince's Restaurant. The Council are very desirous that the function should be the occasion of a large and brilliant gathering. A number of distinguished guests are expected, and, following the precedent of 1910, ladies are invited to be of the company. Particulars as to tickets will be communicated to members at an early date.

The New Director-General of Housing.

The Minister of Health, Sir Alfred Mond, has appointed Sir Charles Ruthen, O.B.E. [F.], to act in an honorary capacity as Director-General of Housing. Born at South Shields in 1871, Sir Charles Ruthen, at the age of 15, was articled for four years to Mr. Matthew Hall of that town. On the completion of his articles in 1890 he obtained an appointment under the Council of the Swansea County Borough, and in 1896 started practice on his own account in Swansea. Among his principal works there are the Hotel Cameron; Mond Buildings, headquarters of the Liberal organisation of the town, erected for Sir Alfred Mond; Pantygydyr Baptist Chapel; the Carlton Theatre and Restaurant; the new Swansea Exchange Buildings (in association with Mr. Ernest G. Allen [F.]), and numerous domestic and commercial buildings in Swansea and South Wales. He has for many years taken a leading part in the public life of the town, and has filled the office of Town Councillor and member of the Swansea Harbour Trust. Housing has always been his especial study; few have pleaded more eloquently for the housing needs of the people. Speaking at the Institute in June 1918, after a reference to the deplorable conditions in South Wales he said: "Fifteen years ago I claimed that it was very much better to pay 1s. in the £ as a rate for a good housing scheme than that much or more for a good workhouse scheme, or for a good lunatic asylum scheme, or through the Imperial Exchequer for a jolly good jail. Surely it is very much better to give the people good homes." In January 1917 he (in conjunction with Sir Leonard Powell) was appointed Inspector "to investigate and report to the War Cabinet upon the use made by Government Departments of their office accommodation"—an honorary appointment. In January 1918 he was appointed Chief Inspector to the War Cabinet and Deputy Controller of Government accommodation for the entire London area. In January 1920 he resigned his appointments, but at the special request of the Government accepted the position of Chief Con-

sulting Inspector of Accommodation—an honorary appointment which he still holds. For his services to the State the O.B.E. was conferred upon him in 1918, and in 1919 he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Charles was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1918, having qualified from the Licentiate class. He is a Fellow of the Society of Architects, and is now President of that body.

New Architect A.R.A.

At a general assembly of Academicians and Associates held on the 21st inst., Sir John J. Burnet, LL.D. [F.], was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

ALLIED SOCIETIES.

South Wales Institute of Architects.

Mr. Henry C. Portsmouth, the new President of the South Wales Institute of Architects, has carried on a considerable practice in Swansea and South Wales for many years. After serving his articles with Messrs. Morris and Stallwood, of Reading, he was engaged, in 1884, to take charge of the Swansea office of a Cardiff firm of architects, and he eventually acquired the Swansea practice. In 1897 he was instructed to visit France to investigate and report upon the Hennebique system of ferro-concrete construction, and upon his return was engaged as architect for the erection of large flour mills and grain silos upon this system. Mr. Portsmouth is architect to the Royal Cambrian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the South Wales Institution for the Blind. He is a member of the Council of the Royal Institution of South Wales, and holds the position of Hon. Art Curator. He joined the Society of Architects in 1892, and was elected a Fellow of the Society upon the formation recently of its Fellowship class. His son, Mr. Oliver S. Portsmouth [A.], is associated with him in the practice.

Reading Society of Architects.

At the quarterly meeting of the Reading Society of Architects recently held, 46 architects were present, including the President, Mr. C. Steward Smith [F.], Messrs. A. Cooper [A.] (Slough), A. S. Cox, M.S.A., T. T. Cumming [A.], F. H. Floyd [F.] (Newbury), W. J. Freeman [A.], G. T. Gardner (Oxford), J. H. Goodman, J. R. Greenaway, N. W. Harrison [F.] (Oxford), W. Roland Howell [F.], P. A. Hopkins, M.S.A. (Gerrards Cross), Harry Hutt [A.], C. S. Kimpton [A.] (Sunningdale), H. M. Lewis (Wokingham), E. P. Morgan, W. Galt Millar, W. R. Morris, J. S. Paton, M.S.A., H. Whiteman Rising [F.], Thos. Rayson [A.] (Oxford), R. A. Rix (Burnham), Basil Sutton [A.] (Lambourn), H. W. Smith, M.S.A. (Oxford), G. Berkeley Wills [A.] (Marlow), F. G. Sainsbury, M.S.A., G. H. Williams [A.] (Windsor), F. Woods (Maidenhead), H. E. Watkinson, and C. B. Willcocks [F.] (hon. sec.). After several new members had been elected, Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary R.I.B.A., gave an interesting and comprehensive address on the proposed Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, in which he pointed out the need for such an Association, and the value it would be to the profession. After considerable discussion, in which the educational and other advantages of the Association were considered, it was unanimously resolved to form such an Association, and a committee was appointed to arrange the necessary details consisting of Messrs. C. Steward Smith, W. R. Howell, H. W. Rising, C. B. Willcocks, Thos. Rayson, G. T. Gardner, N. W. Harrison, H. W. Smith, Basil Sutton, P. A. Hopkins, G. H. Williams, F. H. Floyd, Berkeley Wills, A. Cooper, R. A. Rix, C. S. Kimpton, with Mr. H. Hutt as hon. secretary. In conjunction with the three-counties Association, it is proposed to form several affiliated local architectural societies similar to those already formed at Reading and Oxford, so that all architects in the three counties may be in close touch with the central body.

COMPETITIONS.

Renfrew War Memorial.

Members and Licentiates must not take part in the above Competition because the Conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the R.I.B.A. for Architectural Competitions.

Rothesay, Queensbury, Wick and Hagley War Memorials.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members and Licentiates to the fact that the Conditions of the above Competitions are unsatisfactory. The Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment, and in the meantime Members and Licentiates are advised to take no part in the Competitions.

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Qasr el 'Aini Hospital and School, Cairo.

Bengal Council Chamber.

Canadian Battlefields Memorials.

Chauny (Aisne), France: Drainage and Water Supply: Inter-Allied Competition.

The conditions and other documents relating to the above Competitions may be consulted in the Library.

Appointments and Professional Announcements.

The King, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. Digby L. Solomon [A.] to be an additional member of the Royal Commission on Fire Prevention and Fire Brigade Organisation.

Mr. W. R. Davidge [A.], Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Town Planning Committee, who has been on a mission to India to advise the Government on the town planning and development of Bombay, returned to England on the 11th inst., after an absence of four months. Mr. Davidge has resigned his official appointments in London and has removed his offices to 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, where he is taking up consulting work.

Mr. F. Milton Cashmore [A.] has removed to 15 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 1293.)

MINUTES. XII.

At the Twelfth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1920-21, held Monday 18th April 1921, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. John W. Simpson, *President*, in the Chair; 28 Fellows (including 10 members of the Council), 36 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), 2 Licentiates, and several visitors—the Minutes of the Meeting held 4th April having been published in the JOURNAL were taken as read and signed as correct.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President—viz.: Lionel Crane, *Fellow*; Harry Ernest Wilson and Percy Sidney Dixon, *Associates*.

Mr. Alan E. Munby, M.A.Cantab. [F.], having read a Paper on THE UTILITY OF RESEARCH ON BUILDING MATERIALS, and illustrated it by slides and lantern demonstrations, a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., seconded by Sir E. Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., a vote of thanks was passed to him by acclamation.

Mr. Munby having responded, the proceedings closed and the meeting separated at 10.5 p.m.

NOTICES.

Public Lectures on Architecture.

A Series of Six Public Lectures on Architecture (see Major Corlette's letter, *ante*, p. 365) will be given at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, W.1, at 5 p.m., on the following Thursdays:—

April 28th.—Lecturer, Mr. A. Clutton-Brock: "Architecture as Everyone's Concern"; Chairman, Mr. John W. Simpson, *President*.

May 5th.—Lecturer, Mr. F. C. Eden, M.A.: "Architecture and Travel"; Chairman, Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A.

May 19th.—Lecturer, Mr. Roger E. Fry: "Architectural Heresies of a Painter."

May 25th.—Lecturer, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.A.: "Post-War Churches."

June 2nd.—Lecturer, Mr. Henry M. Fletcher, M.A.: "Building a House"; Chairman, Mr. Ernest Newton, R.A.

June 9th.—Lecturer, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel: "Some Fashions in Architecture."—Admission free.

Annual General Meeting, 2nd May 1921.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held Monday, 2nd May 1921, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the Meeting held 18th April; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election; to announce the names of candidates recommended for election.

To elect HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., as HONORARY FELLOW.

To receive the Annual Report of the Council for the official year 1920-21, printed on preceding pages of this issue—copies of the Report will be available to members at the Meeting.

To nominate candidates (1 Fellow and 1 Associate) for the office of Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

To receive the List of Attendances at the meetings of the Council and Standing Committees during the Session.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Assistant Architect in the Architectural Department, Durham County Council, preference being given to applicants with professional qualifications and aptitude for design of a high order. Salary £425 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to a maximum of £500 per annum, with bonus in addition, which fluctuates with the cost of living—present rate of bonus £99 per annum on a salary of £425. Previous experience and qualifications considered in fixing commencing salary. For particulars of appointment and form of application, apply, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to the County Education Architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham. Last day for receiving applications, 2nd May 1921.

A SECOND ASSISTANT (A.R.I.B.A.) wanted by Messrs. Leslie Johnson and Morris, of Shanghai. Three years' agreement. Age 24-28; single. London training preferred. Capable of getting out attractive coloured sketch plans, perspectives and working drawings. Salary at present exchange would be about £500 a year. First-class return passage. Address Mr. J. R. Maughan, 64 Windsor Terrace, South Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

APPOINTMENT AT HANKOW.—Fully qualified and experienced Architect's Assistant wanted for Hankow. Work will consist of design of semi-public buildings, office blocks, residential flats, etc. Fertility and speed in detail essential. A.R.I.B.A. preferred, not more than 40 years of age, of good general health. Good address essential. Engagement for three years in the first place. For full particulars apply to Mr. Cyril A. Farey, 72 Golders Manor Drive, Golders Green, N.W.11.

To LET, well-lit ground or first floor offices, Queen Square, W.C. Apply Box 194, Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.

OFFICES TO LET, Bloomsbury.—One or two good-sized North-lighted rooms, each with store cupboard; central heating, electric lighting and cleaning. £65 per room, inclusive. Box 1941, Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.

